IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE
Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 55,969.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY—MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 8-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
7th June	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN	10362
14th "	ARABIA	8000		
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11656
28th "	INDIA	6000		
5th July.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MARMORA	10350
12th "	HIMALAYA.	7000		
19th "	SALSETTE ..	6000	MEDINA	10350
26th "	NOVARA	6000		
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10350
9th "	PERSIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000		
30th "	SALSETTE ..	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10500
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000		
13th "	INDIA	6000	MACEDONIA ...	10500

All the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Dumbea	5685	Aumeran	4th June, 1913
"Ville de La Ciotat"	6378	Lafont	2nd July, 1913.
Sfax	5685	Cousin	30th July, 1913
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913

PASSAGE FARES.

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) ..	Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) ..	"	891	743	405
To London (single) ..	"	660	528	270
Do. return) ..	"	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	5285	A. Mizzio	June 15, 1913
Sicilia	5329	D. Maganzini	July 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from Rs. 452 to 850	Rs. 330	Rs. 165	
Return Tickets available for two years from ..... Rs. 675 to 925	Rs. 533	Rs. 267	

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ospi	4196	E. Portunato	June 21, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent

MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rahman Street, Fort, Bombay, Main Building, Shop No. 1.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

ENGAGED TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Dumra .....1695 Thurs. 5th June. 9 a.m. direct.
Lieps.....2183 Friday 6th June 12 a.m. direct.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 5th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172, tons, on Thursday the 5th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Purnea	3306	Thursday, 12th June.
†Pundua	3305	" 26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 10th July.
†Lindula	3358	" 24th July.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
2nd June, 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons	Capts.	Leave Bombay
			1913.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th June.
*Cirassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th July
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	2nd Aug.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	17th Aug.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	17th Sept.
*Cirassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th Oct.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	13th Dec.
			1914
*Cirassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez ..	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said ..	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ..	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ..	" 605	957
Bombay to New York ..	" 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.

By Appointment

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

ESTD. 1885 ASSETS £7,57,50,000

INDIAN BRANCH:
12-14, Churchgate Street
(Next to Eastern Bank).
Post Box No. 112.

FIRE BUSINESS TRANSACTED ON NON-TARIFF TERMS.

Special policies and low quotations for Motor Car, Personal Accident and Sickness, Motor Cycle, Burglary, Fidelity Guarantee, Plate Glass and Cycle Insurance.

Manager for India:—

G. M. ROSE.

BANKS

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA
BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 3 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.
PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 1,00,000
Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.
Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912 ..	Rs.	8,00,000
30th April, "	Rs.	24,00,000
31st July "	Rs.	52,00,0000
30th December "	Rs.	100,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.),
London,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

WHAT EVERY PIANIST SHOULD KNOW.

WHETHER AMATEUR or PROFESSIONAL, the PIANIST is expected to prove a well skilled executant, and as most students of music in this country aspire to be pianists, they will find the REPERTOIRE of this particular art a very extensive one. As a foundation however, Mr. Frank St. Leger, professor of music and the piano, in carefully explaining the difference between the serious study of music and the study of playing and singing which is so persistently mistaken for it, recommends the following selection which it is calculated will supply the demand of all lovers of music.

"The Suites" and some of the "Forty-eight Preludes and Fugues"	...Bach
Excerpts from the pianoforte works	..Mozart
Some of the thirty-two sonatas	..Beethoven
"Hilarite" and "Moto Continuo"	..Weber
"Impromptu" in B flat	..Schubert
"Andante and Rondo Capriccioso," Lieder Ohne Worte"	..Mendelssohn
The "Liebestraum" and one of the Rhapsodies	..Liszt
"Impromptu" in A flat, "Nocturne" in F minor Op. 55, "Valse" in C sharp minor, "Ballade" in a A flat "Berceuse" in D flat Op. 57 and the "Preludes," "Etudes" and "Scherzos"	..Chopin
The "Intermezzi," "Novellette" in F, "Arabesque" and "Sonata" in G minor	..Schumann
"Menuette" in G, "Nocturne" in E flat and "Variations" in A	..Paderewski
"Valse Caprice," "Romance" in E flat, "Melody" in F	..Rubinstein
"Lytischstucke," the "Bridal Procession" and "Wedding Day"	..Greig
"Ten Preludes" and "A melody" in C sharp	..Rachmaninoff
Some of the Preludes	..Blumenfeld
"A Menuette Pomposo" and A "Book of five short pieces"	..Albanesi
The "Miniature Suite No. 1" and "First Ballade"	...York Bowen
"The Arabesques" and "The Childrens Corner"	...Debussey
"Three characteristic pieces"	..Christian Carpenter
Any or all of the charming compositions by	..Arensky.

A knowledge of the foregoing will provide the pianist with a remarkable REPERTOIRE of moderately difficult first class piano music, both in "Music of the Past" as well as "Music of the Present" and to which of course may be added AD LIB many beautiful compositions which can be found in the comprehensive Albums published of the Great Masters of the piano.

"The more new music" says Mr. St. Leger "that a pianist can play through the better as it is only by such persistent practise that marked progress in sight-reading is made".

All the music mentioned in the above list may be had at our Piano and Music Department, where it will interest you to spend a half hour once a week and look over our collection of music and we take pleasure in inviting you to do so. We will place a piano at your disposal to try over pieces which may be found attractive.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
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BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	.. Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" "	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	" "	627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—
"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—
3½ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand
If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150	" "	
Chester	125	" "	
Devoe's	125	" "	
Monkey	125	" "	

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,

And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

AS and from the 1st June, 1913, the GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD., has opened a BRANCH for the control of its business in India at Nos. 12-14, Churchgate Street (next to Eastern Bank), Post Box No. 112.

G. M. ROSE,
Manager for India.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. "FR. FERDINAND" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS via KARACHI are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Shed No. 1, Victoria Dock.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS for CARGO IN BAGS must reach the Undersigned within three days after final discharge of BAGS CARGO, otherwise they will not be entertained.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co,

INDIAN OIL SEEDS.

LONDON FIRM of MERCHANTS are desirous of entering into special SELLING AGENCY, arrangements with Suppliers of repute in connection with European Markets. Large turnover guaranteed. Bank Credit can be arranged. Bankers' References exchanged. Address direct: W. H. ANGELL & Co., 174, Wool Exchange, London, E. C.

London Telegraphic Address: "ANGELLARIO."

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY the 11th June, 1913, for the work of constructing a road from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Matunga Station across Lady Jamsetji Road to Mahim Bazar Road and providing a storm water drain in the same.

2. Plans may be seen and the form of Contract, Specification and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the undersigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer.
Executive, Engineer's Office, Bombay 30th May, 1913.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 27th May, 1913. 23

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

MAJOR A. D. G. SHELLEY, R.E., having RETURNED from leave, took over charge of the office of AGENT, on 30th May, 1913.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to Railway Board's advertisement dated 7th April, 1913, calling for Tenders for the construction and supply of wagons for the Indian States Railways, notice is hereby given that the TIME for the submission of Tenders for the construction and supply of 100 metre gauge bogie, I. C. goods wagons, 43 ft. long, Sheffield Twinberrow type, is extended to noon of TUESDAY, the 24th June, 1913.

T. RYAN,
Officiating Secretary,
Railway Board.
Simla, 26th May, 1913.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of SUPERINTENDENT, Bowringpet Kolar Railway, 2'-6" gauge, 11 miles long.

Applicants must possess a fair knowledge of Indian Railway working and be thoroughly qualified as practical Locomotive Engineers.

The Superintendent will be in administrative charge of the railway and in executive charge of all departments assisted by competent subordinates. The appointment will be temporary and terminable at three months' notice on either side.

Application giving full information as to qualifications, salary expected, possible date of joining, etc, should be addressed to the Engineer-in-Chief, Mysore State Railway Construction Department, Bangalore, (Telegraphic address "Staterail") and will be received up to 10th June, 1913.

E. A. S. BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Mysore State Railway Construction Department.
Bangalore, 21st May, 1913.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Venice Steam Navigation Coy.'s S. S. "CABOTO" from VENICE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods, landed at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 1.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain Hardcastle, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in their respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No survey can be allowed seven days after landing or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Applications for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the survey can take place at the latest on the morning of the seventh day.

G. FERRERO,
Agent, Venice Steam Navigation Co.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, being a Public Holiday, the BOMBAY BRANCH of the Society will be CLOSED on that day.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

LONAVLA EXPRESS TRAIN.

TUESDAY, the 3rd June 1913, being a Gazetted holiday, the public are informed that the UP LONAVLA EXPRESS TRAIN will RUN on WEDNESDAY, the 4th June, 1913, from Lonavla to the timings already notified instead of on MONDAY, the 2nd June 1913.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st June, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the will of KHOJA JAFAR LALJI KARACHIWALA, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, Merchant deceased.

ABDUL RASUL JAFAR LALJI and BAI MANBAI, widow of JAFAR LALJI, both of Bombay, Khoja Mohamedan inhabitants, the executor and executrix respectively named in the said will residing at Chuckla Street without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Thirteen, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
H. H. WADIA,
The 26th day of May, 1913.
Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMASJI, DINSHAW & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and Well-known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old MacTaggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD MacTAGGART & Co.,
Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Have you seen

SALOME?

If not, hurry up.

SALOME

is one of those pictures that must not be missed. It is one of the topics of the day. Never mind the heat——see

SALOME

FULL FILM PROGRAMME.

Our new turn

LEO GANN

Speciality Dancer

and

Ragtime Comedian.

INSURANCES.

THE
LATEST DEVELOPMENT,
IN
LIFE INSURANCE
FOR
EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA
THE
NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY
offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.
For Particulars of New Schemes, apply to
KING, KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.
ENERGETIC AGENTS WANTED.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES
WITH RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1) A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2) A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon.
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
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The leading Insurance medium in the East.
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The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
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A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.
LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.
COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26 Waterloo Street.
CALCUTTA.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!
GRAND NEW PROGRAMME. PLENTY OF GOOD THINGS.
GIRL WITH THE LANTERN.
THE THRILLING STORY OF A RAILROAD HEROINE.
THE MARTYRS.
A STORY OF ANCIENT ROME. (Pathecolour).
THE COMICS ARE SIMPLY "GREAT
WHICH OF THE TWO?
WONDERFUL HAIR-RESTORER.
BETTY AND A BALL OF STRING.
4 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
at 7, 8 30, 10 and 11-15 P. M.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TWO PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY.
GRAND BOMBAY
"DANCING FESTIVAL"
Augmented by Special Cinema Films.
6-30—Carriages at 8-30. 9-30—Carriages at 11-30.
Commencing SATURDAY, JUNE 7th.
Prices:—Private Boxes from Rs. 12 to Rs. 3; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2; Stalls, Re. 1; Circle, Re. 1; Balcony, Annas 8; and Gallery, Annas 4.
PLAN AT ROSE'S.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

THE TIME TESTED REMEDY FOR THESE TERRIBLE DISEASES.
MALARIA, AGUE, INFLUENZA, FEVER,
IS
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS.
Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain, work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc., Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.
OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is 'just as good.' Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'LECLERC CLINIC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr La Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD
This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that unfits one to settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Braciug up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines.
Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TATACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

ROOMS TO LET in Elphinstone Circle Buildings, for residence, with Verandah, Bath Room, Kitchen, and Servants' quarters. Rent Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. Apply to D. NANJEE 17, Elphinstone Circle.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Bases, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

WANTED AGENCIES of toys, cycles, school books, musical instruments, etc., etc. Send terms to M. care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—An experienced Proof Examiner. Apply Box No. 20, care of this paper.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE
is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.
PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.
Vaidya Shastri,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jmnagar Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Garette."

CLARKES B 41 PILLS
A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish for all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

WANTED.

WANTED.—APPLICANTS for employment, whole or spare time. Those experienced in Commercial Correspondence preferred, but this is not absolutely essential. Remuneration about Rs. 100 p. m. to start with. Apply Box No. 35, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED immediately for married couple FURNISHED FLAT and COACH-HOUSE. Long tenancy. Apply Box No. 40, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a SECOND MATE, for Steamer, with or without Board of Trade Certificate. Apply "A. B." care of this Paper.

ACCOUNTANT.
WANTED an ENGLISH ACCOUNTANT, for a European Firm. Apply Box No. 555, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A qualified ASSISTANT SURGEON and SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for service in the Khairpur State. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required, to the Wazir Khairpur State, Sind.

WANTED AGENTS. Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Empire of India Provident Society, Ltd., Faridabad, Dacca.

WANTED, from 1st June, a SMALL ROOM, Furnished or Unfurnished, any where in the Fort. State lowest terms and particulars to Box No. 946, care of Bombay Gazette.

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING, by an Anglo-Indian, from the 1st June, in Elphinstone Circle, or near PROXIMITY. Apply W. A., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

AT PANCHGANI freehold property 5½ acres, stone mortar built furnished house zinc roofed, six rooms, four bathrooms, two godowns, verandah room, outhouses, coach house, stables, garden, tennis court, excellent well, grounds private, magnificent view. Apply Major COOKE, Goona Cantts.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

AIRY FLAT, Facing Apollo Piers Fittings up-to-date. Apply Box No. 930, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

MONEY MADE EASILY.
Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to
INDUSTRY.
A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.
Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.
Benefits of free automatic life insurance.
Extraordinary prizes, etc.
AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.
Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar, Calcutta.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The City Line steamer City of Madrid, 3,134 tons, Captain F. Snow, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

The steamer Kaloma, 3,209 tons, Captain W. Keasley, sailed on Saturday for Port Soudon, New York and Baltimore, with a general cargo, and 3 passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quiloa, 4,945 tons, Captain A. J. Cole, sailed on Saturday for Angerhead, with ballast.

The clan Line steamer Clan Macalister, 3,064 tons, Captain J. Clark, sailed on Saturday for Cochin with ballast.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Cleopatra, 2,729 tons, Captain N. Chersich, sailed yesterday for Trieste etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Kohistan, 2,949 tons, Captain R. Owen sailed yesterday for Dunkirk and Hull, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain C. S. Penny, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo, 14 cabin and 171 deck passengers.

The steamer Marhomannia, Captain W. Fapps, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday evening, from Busreh, 24th May, brought a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. D. Burbridge, arrived in harbour on the 1st, June via Karachi etc. with a general cargo and 41 deck passengers.

The B. I S. N. Company's steamer Baroda, 1,898 tons, Captain A. C. Horscraft arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, 20th May, via Karachi etc, with a general cargo and 58 deck passengers.

The steamer Havraise 3,549 tons, Captain Saludo, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Reunion, 3rd May, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis.....R I M
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr La Touche ..R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Ward .....R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator....Capt Hickman Survey Str.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 31.

Ambra .....3440 Bandibash .....
Cabota .....2645 Pellgrine ....Venice SN Co
Cairnross .....2516 Hyslop .....W & A G & Co
Hohenfels.....3408 Simtz...W and A G and Co
Havraise...3549 .....Saludo ...M Maritimes Co
Koronna.....2267 Purkis...W and A G and Co
Kt Templar...4602 Kendall...K Nixon and Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Malvern Range...2328 Fox Worthy T M and Co
Massilia ...3460 Thomson ...W and A G and Co
Nawab.....2041 Kaye .....T M and Co
Ninian.....4068 Williams .....
Nurani .....2870 Atkin.....T M and Co
Oolobavia .....3437 Raddick .....M M and Co
Oriosto .....2760 Booth.....J F and Co
Risaldar .....3091 Jones ..... T M and Co
Royal Prince.....3515 Coull .....
Sutherland...2274 Longstaff ...The Bombay Co
Sildra .....2097 Bryan .....C M and Sons
Uganda.....3451 Archdeacon...Calcutta ... M M and Co
Vellore ...2168 Middleton ...W and A G and Co
Wardenfels ...2792 Spillman..... T M & Co
Warturm.....3127 Krull .....W & A G & Co
Yeddo.....2958 Gardiner .....S N and Co
Zamani .....2472 Driver.....T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Hannington Court.....	3217	Wilson.....			W and A G and Co
B Clan Macintyre...	3252	East...	J Finlay & Co		
C & R Glen Cluny.....	3037	Taylor			W and A G and Co
F Portlorne ..1959	Roberts ..	M. Mackenzie & Co			
G Firozi.....202	Primrose ...3	...T M & Co			
H Abaris.....1830	Rippon.....	T M & Co			
K Indo Maru ...3575	Nemoto ...Kobe...	2-6.....	O S Kaisha		
M Lancefield...3671	Meikle	J F & Co			
N Beckburgen.....2447	deHond	T M & Co			
O Ville-de-Bordeaux...3031	...Giulloh J M & Co				
P Weissenfels 2433	Khuschaff	Kabi	5-6	W & AG & Co	
Q Cloutsham...3075	Weddess.	W & A G and Co			

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Middleham Castle.	2899	Walters...	T M & Co	
4	Arisso	2750	Book	J Faud Co	
5	Westminister ...	2764	Williams ...	T M & Co	
6	City of Naples ...	3414	Pine ...	K N and Co	
7	Den of Kelly ...	2377	White...	K N and Co	
9	Devanha.....	4785	Hickey...	P and O Co	
10 & 11	Nordmark	3173	Leining	W and A G and Co	
12 & 13	China 4161	Toxque ...	P & O Co		
12 & 13	Arabia ...4038	Palmer.....	P and O Co		
15	Oolobari...3437	Raddock...M.	Mackenzie & Co		

M W D D

President ....2086 Schmidt.....A S & Co
Offside M
Linga .....949 Butler ..... M M and Co

H W P D

Courland .....760 Ebram ..... Bo S N Co
Kaveri.....533 Fakura .....Bo S N Co
Lhasa.....950 Penny..... M. M. and Co
30 Ton Crane.
Bahmani 1872 .....Mc Intyre.....T M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
31	Lhasa	Penny	Karachi May 29
	Havraise ...	Saludo	R'nion, May 3
	Marhomannia	Fapps	Busreh, May 24
June 1	Dumra	Burbridge..	Busreh, May 25
	Baroda.....	Harscraft.	Busreh, May 20
	E F Ferdinand	Seva	Trieste, &c

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Quiloa.....	Cole	Angerhead
	Kaloma	Keasley ...	New York
	City of Madrid	Snow	Liverpool
	Mantua	Vibert.....	London
	C Macalister.	Clark	Cochin
June 1	Cleopatra ...	Chersich...	Trieste
	Kohistan.....	Owen	Hull, &c
	Mantua	Vibert.....	London

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—

Steamer Dumbea, for Marseilles.
" Dumra, for Persian Gulf.
" Penang Maru, for Kobe, &c.
" Arabia, for London.
" E F Ferdinand, for China, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Nevasa, left Suez on the evening of the 31st May. The same Co's steamer Malda, left Suez on the morning of the 31st May.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane, left Suez on the evening of the 29th May.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Franz Ferdinand, from Trieste, left Karachi on the 30th instant at 3 p.m., and is due here on the 1st June at 3 p.m.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, homeward bound arrived at Suez on the morning of the 29th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Sparta homeward bound arrived at Suez on the evening of the 29th ultimo.

DAILY EXPORTS. MAY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—76 bales wool, Bombay and Co; 194 bales wool, J Veerchand : 57 bales wool, G Goolabchand ; 13 bales wool, E Shiojee.

Westminster s—650 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—100 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

FOR HULL.

Cairuross s—1140 cwts myrabollams, Kalliandas Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Havraise s—2000 tons maganese ore, K Reeve and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Beckbergen s—55 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

Werdenfels s—187 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBERG.

Warturn s—11,60 cwts linseed ; 4000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 293 cwts gum arabic, S K Khona; 440 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Warturn s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Weissenfels s—108 bundles, 2 cases, motor tyres, S Smidt and Co ; 1 bundle motor tyres, C Tyre and Rubber Co ; 514 bales cotton, 450 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ambra s—454 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Den of Keily s—200 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co ; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 1000 cwts castorseed C Boggian and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (for Orders)

Hamington Court s—5000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

E F Ferdinand s—975 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 255 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Devanha s—50 bales cotton twist, D Sasoon and Co ; 1440 cwts Indian condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 75 cwts cloves, 18 cwts byrabol, S Vazier and Co ; 45 cwts extracted cloves, 38 cwts khismis, D Pasoo and Co ; 151 myrabollams, P Jethabhoy ; 4 cwts Genda Horns, C Tai.

FOR SHANGHAI.

E F Ferdinand s—1500 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 1490 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Devanha s—7 cwts, upplaits, H Cowasji.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Penang Maru s—2000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Indo Maru s—550 bales cotton, M B Kaisha

FOR KOBE

Indo Maru s—100 bales cotton, Bombay Co.
Zanoni s—3000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 31.

Steamer "Caboto" from Venice, Agents—Venice S N Co :—1 case bricks ; 419 cases beads; 541 cases, 86 keg, aniline dye ; 50 bales hemp ; 12 bales paper ; 210 kegs earth colours ; 154 cases soap.; 10 bales, 4 cases silk waste ; 726 cases cotton goods.

Steamer "Arabia" from London Agents—P and O S N Co: —6970 casks cement; 2 casks 9 cases ivory; 4 cases lampware; 200 cases tiles ; 19 cases cochineal ; 9 cases saffron; 1 hhds, gum; 15 crates, 1 case; 11 cask bottles; 170 cases gin; 2 hhds. 1 pkg. port; 11 cases med. spirits 19 pkgs spirits, 1 case perfumed spirits, 2 cases liquer. 30 cases sherry, 300 cases vermouth, 243 cases 91 pkgs 1 hhds wine, 100 bundles fish-plates 1 case watches, 10 barrels lubricating oil, 40 cases copra oil, 250 bundles yellow metal sheets, 100 bundles copper sheet, 3 cases oil essential, 156 cases 1272 kegs, 28 drums paint colours 216 kegs white lead, 130 kegs red lead, 10 pigs lead, 50 cases condensed milk 682 cases milk, 250 boxes quick silver 291 cases 71 pkgs 5 kegs 14 cask aniline colour, 512 pkgs 8 cases 21 cask aligerime colour, 27 cases, 4 pkgs confectionery, 100 hhds beer, 2217, cases brandy, 32 cases cheese, 127 cases biscuits, 25 cases sugar, 15 cases, 10 pkgs paper 33 cases soap, 7 cases cotton good, 11 cases, 2 pkg woolens 1 case cotton waste, 3 cases 11 bales silkens, 3 cases cigars 11 cases cigarettes, 11 cases silk, 33 boxes gold coin, 60 boxes gold bars, 21 boxes 1 cases specie, 93 cases 78 pkgs provisions.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1913.

348. Musketry.—There will be a Spoon Shoot at Ghat Kopar on Tuesday the 3rd instant. Distance 200 Yards. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m.

349. Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head quarters at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 6th instant.
Dress.—Mufti.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

One of the most interesting features of Mr. Whitt's report upon the maritime trade of Bengal is the statement of the profits which have been made in coal and jute together with the sudden and almost dramatic recovery of the jute industry from the depression of the previous year. In 1911 the total profit made by the jute mill was less than 56 lakhs in 1912 it amounted to nearly two crores and five mills declared dividends more than 20 per cent. This is a notable result and while it is dwarfed by the dividend of 2,000 per cent. paid by one company it compares very favourably with the returns upon coal investments viewed as a whole.

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand,
Guaranteed Best English quality
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOGG—At Bakloh, on the 24th May the wife of Captain C. M. T. Hogg, IV Gurkhas, of a son.

BATES—At Gormack, Ranikhet, U. P., on the 25th May 1913, the wife of Captain W.G.H. Bates, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), of a son.

DAWSON.—At Kasauli Nursing Home, on the 26th May 1913, the wife of Captain Dawson, R. A. M. C., of a son.

HASLAM.—At Dharmsala, on Saturday, May 24th, to the Rev. R. H. A. and Mrs. Haslam a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PERKINS—BEAUCHAMP.—At Wellington, New Zealand on the 26th May Lt. Colonel J. C. C. Perkins, I. A., son of the late Surgeon-General R. H Perkins and Mrs. Perkins, Camberley, Surrey, to Charlotte Mary, daughter of H Beauchamp, Esq., of Wellington New Zealand.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Coronation Cinematograph "Harishchandra," Sandhurst-road.

Maxim :—Blessed is he who checketh his anger and giveth not way to it, and who disobeyeth the behests of his soul, and is not distroyer by them.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

THE AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The crowded and enthusiastic houses which turned out for the last performances given by Miss Georgie Corlass and Mr. Harry Quiningborough bore ample evidence, if any were needed, to the popularity of the charming soubrette and her talented colleague. They are both sure of a welcome from Bombay at any time they care to return. The new film programme at the Excelsior includes a strong feature in "Salome," the Biblical drama, around which so much controversy has been raised. The play itself is a strong one, and as represented by the camera it loses nothing of that strength. The acting is extremely good, and the photography is of the best. It is a picture which ought not to be missed, either by lovers of the drama or by those who specialise in sensation, and the Excelsior management are to be congratulated on the up-to-date manner in which they cater for the public. There are several other pictures on the programme, which on the whole is an excellent one. From to-night variety will be lent to the entertainment by the appearance of Mr. Leo Gann, a light comedian and specialty dancer, who is new to Bombay.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon	2	m 9 53	26 6
		9 28 a	25 9
Tues	3	m 10 39	27 5
		10 13 a	25 0
Wed	4	m 11 20	28 2
		10 57 a	26 3
Thur.....	5	m 0 1	28 10
Fri ...	6	11 40 a	26 5
		0 43 a	29 2

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon	2	m 3 10	16 11
		3 44 a	20 2
Tues.....	3	m 3 47	16 2
		4 30 a	19 11
Wed.....	4	m 4 24	15 6
		5 15 a	19 8
Thurs ...	5	m 5 2	14 11
		5 59 a	19 6
Fri ...	6	m 5 41	14 8
		6 42 a	19 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June	Sunrise.	Sunset.
2 (Monday)	do 6h. 1m.	do 7h. 12m
3 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 1m.	do 7h. 12m
4 (Wednes)	do 6h 1m.	do 7h. 13m
5 (Thursday)	do 6h. 0m.	do 7h. 13m
6 (Friday)	do 6h 0m.	do 7h. 14m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, June 5th 1h. 27-0m. a. m. First Quarter, 11th, 10h. 7-8m. p.m. Full Moon, 18th, 11h. 23-7m. p.m Last Quarter, 26th 11h. 10-8m. a.m.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON ON MALABAR COAST

STEAMERS UNABLE TO DISCHARGE THEIR CARGOES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, May 31.

The rough sea has seriously interrupted the Calicut shipping during the week. The "Clan Cumming," with 800 tons of cargo, including 350 tons of materials for the new piers, landed a portion of the general cargo at Beypore, but was prevented by a bad sea from discharging the rest and proceeds to Malipuram and thence to Bombay, where she will tranship the pier materials, and other cargo, which means that the pier materials will not be here for some weeks at least.

The "Urlana," the "Bahadur," and the "City of Lucknow" had also to proceed without completing their discharging, either here or at Beypore. Four lighters conveying cargo to the "Urlana" on Thursday were compelled by stress of weather to jettison a large portion of their loads, including several bags of pepper and ginger. Two of the boats were sunk, but happily without loss of life.

SIMLA, May 31.

Rainfall has nearly ceased in the south of the Peninsula, but there has been a large increase in Northern India due to a moist current from the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Bengal, Assam, Lower Burma, and the extreme south of the Peninsula.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair, one and half inches; Moulmein and Diamond Island, two; Bhamo and Gauhati, one and a half; Tezpur and Shillong, one; Cherapunji four; Barisal three; Dinajpur, False Point, Cuttack, and Purnea, one and a half; Patna, Gorakhpur, and Lucknow, one; Mainpuri and Bareilly, three-quarters.

A disturbance appears forming over the Bay, which will probably cause the rainfall in Northern India to diminish. A depression is developing in the east of the Arabian Sea, and this has caused a decrease of rainfall on the Malabar Coast.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in the United Provinces and in the north-east India.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake, of moderate intensity at its origin, was recorded on the Simla 'seismograph' at 17 hrs., 35 mins, yesterday evening. The distance could be determined, but was probably greater than 3,000 miles.

There has been a general decrease in rainfall and light or moderate rain has fallen only in Burma, Northeast India and the west of the Peninsula. Chief amounts:—Gulbarga three inches ; Karwar, one and half ; Ratnagiri three quarters.

The formation of a depression over the South-east Arabian Sea continues and in consequence the rainfall has not been heavy on the West coast. The conditions over the Bay are less favourable to the production of a storm.

Forecast :—Some rain in Burma, North-east India and over the rest of the Peninsula.

STORM AT LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, May 31.

A thunderstorm with heavy rain occurred here last night. Wind was blowing quite a gale, and damage has been done to many valuable trees. The rainfall exceeded over an inch.

STORM OVER CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, May 31.

A violent dust storm passed over Cawnpore at 11-50 p. m. last night, uprooting many trees and causing other damages to propererty. Telephonic communication in many cases has been broken owing to the breaking of telephone wires.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram from the Meteorological Department, Simla, was received on Saturday by the Port officer, Bombay :—

A disturbance appears to be forming off Malabar Coast.

LATER.

Disturbance condition off Malabar development slowly.

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire 30th	95·8	82·0	...	6·31
Jask ...	94·3	84·3	...	4·18
Muskat 30th ...	9·8	86 6	...	5·50
Multan ...	113·8	81·5	...	1·44
Rawalpindi ...	104·4	70·6	...	6·00
Lahore ...	...	...	...	...
Sirsa	111·0	75·0	...	6·61
Ambala ...	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	101·0	74·8	...	2·88
Agra ...	106·0	77·0	...	3 65
Mainpuri ...	99 3	73·1	0·83	6·28
Jhansi ...	111 9	84·0	...	2.55
Cawnpore ...	100·2	71·4	0·22	6·68
Allahabad ...	101·1	76 0	0·02	5 39
Jacobabad ...	1·17	83·8	...	0·14
Karachi ...	89·0	80·0	...	1·27
Ajmer ...	108·6	84 2	...	2 88
Jaipur ...	109·2	85·6	...	1·61
Kotah ...	111·1	88·6	...	3·49
Bhuj ...	100·0	75·0	...	0 00
Dworka ...	91·8	83·2	...	0 40
Verawal ...	87·6	81·8	...	0·03
Rajkot ...	106·1	74·8	...	0·48
Bhavnagar Para.	106·5	80·8	...	0·41
Surat ...	95·9	81·6	...	3 59
Ahmedabad ...	107·1	82 7	...	0·48
Deesa ...	108 3	79·4	...	0·93
Neemuch ...	103·9	80·0	...	3·91
Indore ...	103 6	78·1	...	5·32
Jubbulpore ...	103·8	80·3	...	8·00
Saugor ...	106 8	70 1	...	4·89
Hoshangabad ...	108·6	82·9	...	4·54
Khandwa ...	107·7	83·1	...	5·96
Akola ...	108·7	84 5	...	1·81
Amraoti ...	107·8	82·3	...	1·17
Nagpur ...	1 8·6	86·8	...	3·72
Chanda ...	107·0	87·0	...	6·29
Raipur ...	107·7	83·6	...	4·80
BOMBAY ...	93·8	82·9	...	3 64
Ratnagiri ...	91·3	80·4	...	11·72
Mormugao ...	89·5	80·2	0·11	4 85
Karwar ...	87·7	79·5	...	8·73
Malegaon ...	105·4	77·6	...	5·31
Ahmednagar ...	96·6	73·0	...	1·57
Poona ...	98·5	76·8	...	5·01
Sholapur ...	95·8	76·6	...	3·11
Bijapur ...	89·2	73·4	...	6·25
Belgaum ...	85 3	69·5	...	4·26
Aurangabad ...	103·0	76·2	0·28	2 18
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	104·4	83·7	...	3·66
Hyderabad ...	90·3	74·2	...	4·26
Mangalore ...	86·8	77·8	...	7·55
Calicut ...	82·8	75·6	0·11	13 20
Cochin ...	84·7	74·7	0 04	17·56
Colombo ...	85·0	76·0	0·60	60·61
Masulipatam ...	101 8	84·2	...	3·24
Bellary ...	97·0	77·3	...	6·23
Cuddapah ...	102·0	84·5	...	11·64
Madras ...	95 0	81·0	...	14 13
Bangalore ...	9·8	69 8	...	4·89
Coimbatore ...	92·4	72·3	...	15·95
Trichinopoly ...	99·1	79·8	...	13·37
Negapatam ...	95·2	80·7	...	27·79

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 31st May, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in the east Punjab. Temperature is in defect in the eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Local rain due to dust-storms has fallen; Mainpuri has had 0·86", and Cawnpore 0·22". Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect except Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Jacobabad. Night temperature is 11° F. in defect at Kotah but 8° F. in excess at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in west Central India and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average Night temperature is 11° F. in defect at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Mormugao records 0·11" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in the South Bombay Deccan, and clear elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—A few light showers have occurred on the West Coast; elsewhere in the Peninsula weather has been practically rainless. Seas have gone down in north Malabar, but are moderate at Colombo and Cochin. Pressure is relatively low in north Malabar and the south Konkan, and this fact, taken in connection with the decrease of rain, would appear to indicate that an area of low pressure is forming in the south-east Arabian Sea. Dust-storms have given local rain in the United Provinces.

Local rain is likely in Malabar and the south Konkan. Some thunder-storms may occur in the southern half of the Deccan and some dust or thunder-storms in the United Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 31st May, 1913, was 29·871 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet this height, to make of it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Perfect.	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st May.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schoushter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Kozana, Vodena, Servia, Elassona re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Koreouka, Krativa, Kitchevo, Vizes (Keoprulu), Bauchitron, Sotolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-12).

Montenegrin Telegraph Office opened at Scutari (28-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihuahua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

The Committee of the Gaya Prasad Trust Funds have offered to provide funds for building a park in the heart of the city of Cawnpore to be known as the Gaya Prasad Park, provided a suitable plot of land is available for the purpose.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 20th May to 6 a.m. on the 31st May :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total.....	9	12
Total mortality from all causes	...	34

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

It is proposed to start in Karachi a Philatelic Society.

The annual exhibition of the Simla Fine Arts Society will open on August 6th.

The Mikado is making such good progress that no more bulletins will be issued.

Sir Dawood Khan, Persian Consul-General, was arrived at Simla and will stay for the season.

Hall Chand Joshi and two others were acquitted of the charge of keeping a cotton gambling den in Burra Bazaar.

It is understood that the Siamese Government intend to spend one and quarter millions sterling on their irrigation project.

Mr. F. D. Couchman, who has been appointed to officiate as Agent, Burma Railways, during the absence of Mr. J. Willcocks, was arrived at Rangoon.

The case failed on the police informer admitting in the cross-examination that he had himself conducted a cotton-gambling business prior to the issue of the ordinance prohibiting cotton gambling.

Mr. Enthoven, Secretary to the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department has left Simla on privilege leave to England, his duties being taken up by Mr. Gruning.

The "Pioneer" understands that when the reports of the Delhi town-planners have reached the Secretary of State they will be made public in India. The delay has been due to the preparation of maps.

According to news from Tochi, a mail tonga was attacked near Datta Khel on May 24th. The driver and the syce were surrounded, and their rifle was carried off. The raiders are believed to belong to the Kabul Khel clan living in Birmal, Eastern Afghanistan.

Mr. Mitra, Assistant Secretary, in the Finance Department of the Government of India, will proceed to England as a witness before the Finance and Currency Commission. He has had special experience in preparing the budgets of the past five years and is thus well qualified to give evidence on various points.

The difficulty of securing building sites suitable for boys' or girls' schools is too seriously retarding educational progress. Several important educational institutions which have ample building funds in hand cannot increase their activities or scope owing to the scarcity of sites on which new buildings of an up-to-date pattern may be erected.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Assam-Bengal Railway, wires from Chittagong:—The slip which occurred near Bandarkhal station on the hill action of the Assam-Bengal Railway on the 24th May was cleared last night. Through booking has been resumed from to-day and trains are now running as usual.

It has been decided that the right to a return passage to India in the case of the wife of a departmental officer, honorary rank, of a warrant officer or any other member of his family returning to India either with or without the husband, after having been invalided by a medical board "for the preservation of life", includes also a right to free passage from the port of disembarkation to destination.

The Government have sanctioned the provision and maintenance of riding ponies by the State for assistant surgeons and subassistant surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department when ordered on field service. The present allowances sanctioned in connection with mounting these men will be withdrawn. Subassistant surgeons serving with Indian cavalry regiments will, however, take their own ponies on field service and will continue to receive the horse allowance at present admissible.

A scheme of filtered water supply is going to be taken in hand at Laheria Serai, Darbhanga. A rough estimate of six lakhs of rupees has been made by the Sanitary Engineer, and Bihar and Orissa. The Government will grant half the amount, and it is understood that the Hon. Maharaja of Darbhanga will subscribe a lakh. The balance will be met by the Municipality. In case of deficit the Government will grant a loan on 4 per cent interest to be repaid in 20 years. The water will be pumped from the local Bagmati River site. A plan is being prepared.

A farewell dinner was given at the Punjab Club, Lahore, to Mr. N. M. Carnell, north-Western Railway, on his retirement after nearly 37 years' service in India. Mr. Carnell was with the G.I.P., the Rajputana-Malwa, Indus Valley, and Burma Railways before joining the North-Western. In Burma he officiated as Traffic Manager for several periods. In 1864, while on leave in Egypt, Mr. Carnell was attached to the 8th Company of Royal Engineers with the Gordon Relief Expedition and was one of the few present when Wolseley received news of the fall of Khartoum. For his services he received both the Queen's and Egyptian medals.

No surprise will be felt at the announcement by Mr. Montagu that the report of Nicholson Committee will not be published The findings must necessarily be of a confidential nature, and they have to be weighed by the Government of India before any recommendation can be sent to the India office. In the circumstances, therefore, the "Pioneer" says it is obviously inadvisable to give publicity to any opinions expressed by Lord Nicholson and his colleagues. It will be sufficient to learn some months hence what material changes if any are proposed. Parliamentary discussion may come next year.

A company of soldiers of the 75th Carnatic Infantry at Calcutta recently chased and arrested a thief who had stolen a couple of pairs of the men's shoes while they were bathing in the canal between the Zeerut and Kidderpure bridges. On this occasion one of the soldiers, an Indian Christian named Naik Doroswdmi, was seen to be in distress and sank before any assistance could be rendered to him. He never rose to the surface again, and although several of his comrades dived into the water, his body could not be recovered. The matter was reported to the Watgunge Police and a look-out was kept. The body was eventually recovered the next day morning and after the usual Quaarthal" was held the body was made over to Captain Fraser, the deceased's Company Officer for interment. The deceased

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, May 30. BOMBAY, May 31.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74 3-4		·9
3 do. Rentes.	65 1-4		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan...	89 1-4		1-4
do. do. Gov. Securities...	64 5-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 5-8		1-16
do. 2 months hence ...	27 7-8		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	closed		
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·21 1-2		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·43 ·2		unchgd
do. do. New York	closed		
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2		since
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	3 11-13		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 3-4		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3 8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	3 1-4	2-8	
do, 7 day Market Loans	3 1-4		·8

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 8 days' sight (Bank buying rate) is 3 7-8d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—China selling.
The Bombay mails of the 17th instant arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 28th.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ..... £ 370,000
Gold to Bombay ..... £ 280 000
Gold Coin to Bombay ..... £ 10,000
Silver to Calcutta ..... £ .....
Silver to Madras... ..... £ 1,000
Silver to Ceylon ..... £ 10, 00

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Unchanged—Fair demand.
Futures ... Quiet
Manchester ... Quiet with a limited enquiry
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... 15,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·61 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9·80—85

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·38	6·34	6·32
—01	—01	—02
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·23	6 11	6 05
—02	—21	unchgd
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6 02	6 01	6 01
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

New York market closed until Monday.
New Orleans closed on Saturday.
New Orleans 10 a.m July 1·91, Oct. 11·15.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	9,000
" Receipts at " last year...	5 200
" Exports to Great Britain	
" Exports to Continent ...	21,000
Spot Cotton	Holiday
Futures—Month of July	do
Futures—Month of Oct.	do

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 12 5-16 unchgd
Futures month of July ... 11·92+·01
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·18+·03
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	70,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	40, 00
Do. do to France & Continent.	58,000
Do, do to Japan	17,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports.....	370,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports.....	311,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

	Bales.
Total Actual Exports.....	16,000
Do. Forwarded.....	78,000
Do. Imports	80,000
Do, Stocks	1,119,000
Stock of Cotton in London.....	8,64)
Cocconada Fair Red C.I.F. London ..	5 7-32
Cocconada Ginned do do ...	5 5-16
Western Good do do ...	5 3-8

Liverpool, May 30.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Quiet but very firm
Tone Cloths. ... Quieter and prices tend lower

Weft American "54" ...	11 5-8
Weft Egyptian "80" ...	13 1-2
Tone—Yarn—Market ...	Steady.
Weft Egyptian "32" ...	12 1-2
Twist "32" WTC ...	10 1-4
Twist "32" B ...	10 3-4
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ...	13 3
Twist "36" WTC ...	10 1-2
Twist "36" B ...	11
Twist "42" ...	12 1-2
Twist American "60" ...	16 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60" ...	17 3-8
Twist Egyptian "80" ...	21 3-4

Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading 7 9
" 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13·8 lbs ... 8 5
White Nainsooks 8 in. by 18 yds 16 by 12 to 16·5 ranges ... 3 1
" Mull 28 in. by 15 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends 2 2 3-4
" Shirting 32 in. by 4 yds Lieipmaic N 18 0 1 2 1-4 ex warehouse
The Banner Mill Twist ... 11
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 10 7-8
F. G. F Tinnevelly O I F—Liverpool ... 6 3-32
Buyers or Sellers ... Sellers.
months ... ... June-July pence

Water Twist American	30s.	10
" " "	40s.	11 3-8
Mule " "	40s.	11
" " "	50s.	12 3-4
" " "	6 s.	14 7-8
" " Egyptian	40s.	16 1-2
" " "	5 s.	17
" " "	60s.	18

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G. ...	d 5 5-16
F. G. Bengal M. G. ...	d 5 7-16
Fine Bengal M. G. ...	d 5 9-16
Good Bhownagger ...	d 5 3 4
F. G. Bhownagger ...	d 5 7-8
Fine Bhownagger ...	d 6
Fine M. G. Bhownagger... ...	d 6
Good Oomras M. G. ...	d 5 13-16
F. G. Oomras M. G. ...	d 5 15-16
Fine Oomras M. G. ...	d 6 1-16
Good M. G. Oomras ...	d 5 13-16
Fine M. G. Oomras ...	d 6 1-16
Good Broach	d 6
F. G. Broach	d 6 5-32
Fine Broach	d 6 5-16
Good Khandeish	d 5 15-16
F. G. Khandeish... ...	d 5 13-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	Nominal.
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports— ...	.....

Wheat White Karachi ...	27 3-4unchgd
Do. Months ...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—	Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi	37 5-8 unchgd
Do. Months— ...	May-June.
	London—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.	

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT

Rozario Santa Fe ...	38 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...	June-July—
	Value—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	38 unchgd
Do, Months ...	May—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs ex-ship ...	50 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...	51 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore ...	53 3-4unchgd
Do. Months— ...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Sellers.	
Tone—Firmer.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...	46 +1-4
Do. Months— ...	June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Do.	
Tone—Steady.	
Linseed Calcutta ...	44 1-4+1 8
Do. Months— ...	April-June.
London—Done and Sellers—Quiet steady	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...	42+1-4
Do. Months— ...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-10-0 unch'd.
May-June—Hull—Nearest value. Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee ... Closed

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 3 8 1-4 unchgd
May-June—Sellers—Steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...	£ 81 3-4 —1-4
Yellow Metal ...	d. 7 3-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ...	£ 67 7-8—3-3

Tin Plates I C Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool ... .
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F.O. B. Antwerp. 5 10 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O.B. Liverpool ... 11 5 0
Basic Steel Bars, CIF, India.... 6 0 0

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

ARRIVALS—

'Rinaldo' "Penrose." "Clan Macphee."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags). 13 3—3-4½.
Do. Months of Shipment. July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet—Rarely steady
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 6 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments—June—Nominal
Tone—Quiet neglected.
German Beet-root 60 p.c. ... 9 6 1-2.
Months of Shipment ... Aug.—Sellers.
9 7 3-4 - 14d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Very quiet
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 9 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...June-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone Quiet and unchanged.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal.
Month of Shipments ... .
Java Sugar—Steady and inactive.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING. [May 31st, 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
1 Box Bullion	3',520	London	Indian Specie Bk
19 Boxes Rupees	75,000	Aden	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 29th May, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	41	57,487
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	48	58,181

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 17th April 1913 6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 28th May 1913 6 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. 1912 8 "

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened quiet and unchanged and there has been little business doing, particularly as it is mail day.

We quote.—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 4d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit 3 months sight ...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward ...	1s. 4 9-32d. August.
On demand Francs ...	171
On do Marks ...	139
4 months' sight ...	146 3-4
6 months' " ...	2 0 1-4
Trade Bills ...	119

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 96 3-8 for Cash and 96 7-16 for the "30." June settlement, and has remained unchanged during the day with a small business passing.

We quote.—

Cash ...	Rs.	96 6 0
Settlement ...	"	96 7 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday bar silver in London was 1 1-6 down both for ready and forward, the rates being 27 5-8 and 27 7-8 respectively. The New York market was closed for a holiday. The market opened at 70 5-8 ex-duty for the first settlement is slightly easier at the close. Rates for all positions are as under. There has been little business doing.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs.	24 0 6
Australian Gold ...	"	24 0 0
Sovereigns Gold ...	"	15 0 3
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready ...	"	70 5 0
1st Settlement ...	"	70 9 0
2nd Settlement ...	"	70 9 0
Silver (coin duty)		
Ready ...	"	79 11 0
1st Settlement March ...	"	79 15 0
2nd Settlement ...	"	79 15 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

WELD AND Co :—Liverpool market closed steady notwithstanding some further long liquidation. New Orleans market very quiet; crop reports continue favourable. Bureau condition will be published on 2nd June Bureau acreage will be published on 3rd July.

GRUNING AND Co:—It is rumoured that temperature is becoming injuriously high in Texas generally.

The New York market was closed yesterday for a holiday and will remain closed to-day reopening on Monday. Yesterday New Orleans was 1 and 3 up in futures, and to-day this market is also closed. The local market is dull, and prices continue to decline. There is practically no enquiry for, forward delivery and quotations a renominal. Ready cotton is weak with little business passing.

QUOTATIONS.—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	289 Mar.
F. G. H. C. Bengals ...	"	2 6-7 Jan.

OLD CROP.

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach ...	278-9	June
do. Khamgaon Akola.	248	do
do. Bengal ...	235	do
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	273	do
Good M G Oconpta ...	276	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	272	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	268	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	277	do

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...		Strong (?)
Estimated Sales ...		4,000
Total Imports ...		1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·37	6·33	6·32
—01	—01	unchgd
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·23	6 12	6 05
+01	+01	unchgd
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6 02	6 01	6 01
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet.

Ready ...	Rs.	7 6 0 B.T.
September ...	"	8 7 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	7 6 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	"	8 9 0 B.T.
Yellow Gujrat	"	8 8 0 B.T.

GINGELLY SEED :—

Tone—Quiet.

Black Kurpi ...	"	49 0 0
Yellow Hingnghat	"	62 8 0
Yellow Secunderabad	"	60 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	11 12 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	35 8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Bold ...	Rs.	49 0 0
Small ...	"	46 8 0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

July—September ... Rs. 8 2 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—

Tone—Quiet.

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5 5 0 B.T.
White Delhi May	"	5 7 0 B.T.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	9,179	bales.
Wheat ...	39,192	cwts.
Linseed ...	12,048	"
Rapeseed ...	2,930	"
Gingellyseed ...	921	"
Poppyseed ...	1,606	"
Groundnuts... ...	884	"
Castorseed ...	11,280	"
Rice ...	68,767	"
Myrabollams. ...	1,524	"
Cottonseed ...	16,886	"
Mowrasseed ...	106	"
Gram ...	620	"
Jowar ...	14	"
Maize ...	Nil	
Barley ...	172	"

LONDON MARKETS.

[LONDON May 31.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 1.]

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent Consols.	74 3-4		unchgd
do. Rentes...	65		1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan. ...	89 1-4		unchgd
do. Govt. Securities ...	64 5-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London.	27 5-8		unchgd
do. 2 months hence ...	27 7-8		unchgd
do do New York	Closed.		
Exchange on London at Paris. ...	25 21 1-2		unchgd
do do at Berlin	20·43		1-2
do do at New York	Closed.		
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2		since
do Short London Bills	3 11-16		unchgd
do Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 3-4		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 3-4		·8
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3 ·8		·8

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchanged.
Closing tone of Silver—China buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ...	Unchanged.—Quiet.
Futures ...	Quiet.
Manchester ...	.....
Total Sales ...	7,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	1,000 "
Imports ...	1,000 "
Mid-Americans ...	6·61 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	9 75—05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6 38	6·32	6·31	6·2
unchgd	—02	— 01	unchgd
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
6·11	6·05	6 01	
unchgd	unchgd	—01	
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.		
6 00	6·00		
—01	— 01		

American markets closed for the holiday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight ...	13,230,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	230,000
East Indian do ...	170,00
American do ...	2,604,000
Other do ...	148,000
Total Sales	53,000
East Indian sales	300
Total Speculation... ...	2,000
Do. Exportation	Nil
East Indian Export	Nil
Do. Indian Stock ...	9,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	1,800
Do. Actual Exports ...	200
Do. Week's Imports ...	2,000
Do. Speculation	Nil
Americans Afloat	80,000
East Indian	9,000
Total afloat	105,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	.....	
Do. Months— ...	.....	
Do. Name of Ports— ...	...	
Wheat White Karachi ...	37 3-4	
Do. Months—May-June		
Do. Name of Ports—London—	Buyers.	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	37 5-8	
Do. Month—May-June—	London—Sellers	
Tone—Quiet but steady.		

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe ...	Unchanged
Do. Months ...	.....

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	Unchanged
Do. Months ...	.....

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship ...	50 1-2
Do. Months— ...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...	51 3-4
Do. Months ...	July-July.
Do. Name of Ports ...	Dunkirk. Seller's.
Brown Cawnpore ...	46 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers	
Tone—Firm.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-shit ...	46
Do. Months—June-July	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Value.	
Tone—Steady.	
Linseed Calcutta ...	44 1-4
Do. Months— ...	Apr-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value—Quiet steady	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...	42
Do. Months— ...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-10-0
May-June—Hull—Nearest value Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ...Closed.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 3 8 1-4
May-June.—Value—Quiet.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C & F India Double bags. 13 3
Do, Months of Shipment July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ... 12 6
Do. Months of Shipments...June—Nominal.
Tone—Neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p.c.... 9 7
Months of Shipments ... Aug.—Sellers.
9 8 1-2—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Very little doing.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 9
Months of Shipments June Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal.
Months of Shipments ... .
Java Sugar—Steady. Nothing doing.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, May 30.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports. 9,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... .
Exports to Continent ... 21,000 do
Holiday.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 5-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July ... 11·92+1
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ... 11·18+3
Future closing tone.— Steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Quiet and closed quiet.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Quiet.

Total Day's Sales	10,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export ...	500 "
Total Sales of Surats ...	.....
Total Day's Imports ...	15,000
Cocconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	5 1-32
Cocconada Ginned—London C. I. F.	5 2-32
Egyptian F G Fair Brown ...	9·80
Good Shownuggur ...	5 6-32d.
Good Bengal	5 10-32d.
F. G. Bengal	5 1-32d.
Fine Bengal	5 18-32d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn...	5 11-32d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	6 9-32d.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns ...	11
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills).	11 1-8
Weft 54 American ...	11 3-4
Wefts 80 Egyptian ...	18 1-2
Twist 32's	14 3-8
Twist 36	10 1-2
Twist 42	11 3-4
Twist American 60	15 7-8
Twist Egyptian 60	18
Twist Egyptian 80	21 1-8
Tone of Fine Yarns— ...	.....
Tone of Coarse Yarns— ...	Steady
General Tone of Yarn Market—	do.
Mid American at Liverpool ...	6·61
Cotton delivery mid uplands Liverpool,	G. O. C.
May-June	6·38—1
June-July	6·24—1
July-Aug	6·32—2
Aug.-Sept	6 2—2
Sept.-Oct	6·11—1
Oct.-Nov.	6·0
Nov.-Dec.	6·02
Dec.-Jan.	6·01
Jan.-Feb.	6·01

MANCHESTER, May 30.

Manchester piece goods market—Quieter and prices maintain firm. Fair enquiry for staples.

LONDON, May 30.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...	Done
May-June—Ldn,	44 1 1-2
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...	May-June—
Antwerp ...	45 9 Sellers
Do. La Plata ...	May-June—
Antwerp ...	41 3 "
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady. "
Do. Tendency of the Market—	do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes ..	May— £24 5 0
do ...	July-Aug.— £24 0 0
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...	.....
Do. River Plate exports ...	.....
Rapeseed Canal ...	May-June
—Hamburg ...	46 6 p
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal	
May-June—Antwerp	46 9 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship	
May-June—Antwerp ...	50 3 "
Do. Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship	
May-June—Antwerp ...	51 9 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold	.....
Do. Jamba Red— ...	.....
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels, May-June—Hull ...	23-12-6 "
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Gingellyseed, Bombay 15 p.c. May-June—London.	.....
Wheat, Choice white Karachi May-June—London...	38
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) May-June— London...	37 9
Do. Club No. 2...May-June— London ...	38
Do. Choice white Delhi May-June—London—	.....
Do. Tone of Market at Close	Quiet.
Do. South Australian ...	... "
Do. Rozario Santa Fe, 62 lbs	.....
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ...	... "
Do. Red Graded American per central...	May 7 5 3 4

LONDON, May 30

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent	Sellers.
F.O.B. Hamburg ...May-June	9 4 1-2 "
German Beet.rot. 88 per cent. F. O. B. Hamburg, Aug.	9 6 3-4 "
" Closing Tone of Market.	Steady.
German Granulated G and F. India (double Bags) May-June...	13 1 1-2 "
German Granulated G. and F. India (double Bags) May-June —	.....
German Closing Tone Market—	Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F India May-June	12 5 1-4 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India	... ...
Do. Closing Tone of Market,	Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals ...May	Nominal.
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	.....
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— May-June	13 6 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June...	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market.,	Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ...	.....

LONDON, May 30.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June...	11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec.	10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June ...	.....
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June...	11 3
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	11
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi,	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... July—	12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 23 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-July-Dec....	11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... ...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi June...	12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July-Dec...	12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June...	.....
Closing Tone of Market } Special Feature ... }	Quiet with little doing.

LONDON, May 30.

METALS.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	67 5 0
" Best English Selected.	74 10 0
" Braziers	82 0 0
" Tone of Market ...	Quiet.
Hard Spelter	20 5 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	219 0 0
Yellow Metal	7d.
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. G. O. B I p.c. F O B L'pool	11 5 0
Basic steel Bars Belgian C.I.F. India	6 3 9
" " Rods " ...	6 13 9
" " Hoops " ...	7 17 6
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp ...	6 12 6
" " Plates " ...	6 0 0
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ...	5 10 0
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool	0 14 3
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3 1 6
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	3 7 6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	4 0 0
Lead Pig English	20 5 0
Tone of Steel Market	.....
Silver, Spot	27 5-8
" 2 months hence ...	27 14 16
Tone of Market—Quiet.	India selling.

LONDON, May 30.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	27 5-8
Silver 2 Months ...	27 7-8
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet,	
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	India selling.
Rentes 3 p. c.	£ 85 3-8
Consols 2 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 74 3-4
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 89 1-2
Sterling loan	£ 89 1-2
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 76 1-8
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 64 1-4
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market	Quiet.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 20 days Sight	1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs.	25·21
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·43
New york (Demand Bills) dls	4·86 3-8
Interest day to day loans	2 7 8
Do. 7 days Market loans	3
Discount Bank Bills 6 months sight ...	3 3-4
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ...	4 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 3-8

LIVERPOOL, May 30.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	6,000
Tone of Market ...	Steady.
Cotton Daly Mid Uplands G. O. C Liverpool.	

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
May-June...	6·38	6·33
June-July...	6·34	6·34
July-Aug....	6·32	6·32
Aug.-Sept...	6·22	6·22
Sept.-Oct....	6·11	6·11
Oct.-Nov....	6·05	6·05
Nov.-Dec....	6·02	6·02
Dec-Jan....	6·01	6 01
Jan.-Feb. ...	6 01	6·01

LIVERPOOL, May 31.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Steady and closed steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... Quiet.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. ... do.

Total Day's Sales ...	8,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export ...	.....
Sales of Surats	.....
Total Day's Imports ...	1,000
Cocconada Fair Red C.I.F. London ...	5 1-32
Cocconada Ginned " " ...	5 2-32
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	9·75
Good Shownuggur ...	5 7-32.
Good Bengal ...	5 10-32d.
F. G. Bengal ...	5 11-32d.
Fine Bengal ...	5 13-32d.
Good Madras Western London..	5 11-32d.
F.G.F. Tinnevelly L'pool C.I.F.	6 9 32d.
Mid-American at Liverpool ...	6 61
Cotton Daly Mid Uplands Y.E.O. Liverpool,	
Geo. Mayalls Yarns ...	11
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills)..	11 1-8
Tone Fine Yarns ...	Steady.
Tone of Coarse Yarns ...	do.
General Tone of Yarn Market...	do.
May-June	6·37— 1
June-July	6·32—2
July-Aug.	6·31— 1
Aug.-Sept.	6·22
Sept.-Oct.	6·11
Oct.-Nov.	6·05
Nov.-Dec.	6·01 — 1
Dec.-Jan.	6·00 — 1
Jan.-Feb.	6·00 — 1

MANCHESTER, May 31.

Manchester Piece Goods

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

AMENDMENT OF THE ACT FOR BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 31.

The Government of India have, thrbugh the Local Government, addressed the Burma Chamber of Commerce and Rangoon Trades Association, regarding the amendment of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and the registration of firms dealing with Government promissory notes and asking for the opinion of the Local Government and local public bodies on the proposed legislation.

The Secretary, Rangoon Trades Association, has replied welcoming the amendment of the Act, as promised by the Government of India and stating that the Association was of opinion that it would be decidedly advantageous to have firms dealing with promissory-notes registered

SERIOUS RIDING ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 31.

A serious accident is reported to have befallen a European gentleman on Friday morning, on the racecourse.

Mr. Myles-Reece was out for a morning ride on the racecourse. The animal he rode was fresh and appears to have galloped twice round the course, but was nevertheless kept well in hand by Mr. Reece. After another canter the rider was making his way, home when the horse stumbled and fell and pinning Mr. Reece to the ground, with the result that he sustained a compound fracture of the right collar bone.

The animal, on regaining his feet, made a rush towards Hastings, where it was captured.

Mr. Reece is detained in the Presidency General Hospital.

BRITAIN AND TIBET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 1.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables :—

The *Times'* Pekin correspondent states that a presidential order indicates that the pretensions of Tibet are unlikely to meet with British sympathy. The Tibetan acceptance of the borders of Szechaan is declared to extend from Chiamdo, 400 miles west to Hsiangchen, where the Tibetan troops withstood an attack in the past year. The developments are worth watching; for an opportunity may not recur to establish a British observation post in Tibet. As a minor offset to Russia's forward move in Mongolia, the rapprochment between the co-religionists and rulers of Tibet and Mongolia makes it more desirable that we should be represented at Lhassa.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 31.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir Louis Dane resigns the Civil Service with effect from the 26th May.

Babu Mihan Singh is appointed Judge, Small Cause Court, Delhi,

Lt.-Col. James. I. M. S. is confirmed as Civil Surgeon, Simla, vice Lt. Col. Duer, I. M. S., reverted to Burma.

Major Thurston, I. M. S., officiates as Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, vice Lt. Col. Bird, I. M. S., granted six months' leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. Erskins is posted as Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

Mr. A. L. P. Tucker is appointed Agent to the Governor-General Central India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. E. Mellor, Comptroller Central Provinces, is granted one year and six months' leave.

Mr. Rebello is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hood, Assistant Collector, Customs, is transferred from Bombay to Madras.

Mr. T. F. Connolly, C. S., officiates as Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue vice Mr. Gamble, granted six months' leave.

Mr. C. S. Haygarth, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue is granted extension of five months' leave.

Mr. Jeffry Otchard, Senior Assistant Commissioner is granted six months' leave.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. A. Page is appointed Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.

The rules regarding the case and use of Government cemeries are published in the current issue or "Gazette of India."

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major C. J. Cumberbridge, I.A., has one month's extension of leave.

Col. George Lecky, Madras Corps, is admitted to Colonel's allowance.

Capt. H. A. Douglas, Supply and Transport Corps, is promoted Major.

Col. E. B. Burton retires from the service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer Woolfson become Shipwright Surveyor at Chittagong, vice Chief Engineer Lastell.

Asst.-Engineer F. B. Drake, having deserted, his name is removed from the list of Royal Indian Marine Officers.

MILITARY PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A short time back your paper published an article called "Chances of Promotion," in which it was stated that "commandants" of Indian Cavalry Regiments averaged 2½ years more in seniority than their confreres in Indian infantry regiments. It also stated that there was a serious block in promotion in the mounted branches. Again it was shown that in many Indian infantry regiments, commandants were receiving "extended tenures of command"—presumably because they were comparatively young men and had probably done well.

Now to relieve the stagnating block in the mounted branch, would it not be better and more reasonable to offer some commands of infantry regiments to senior cavalry officers than to give extended tenure of command to infantry officers who have already enjoyed their full term of command. Several cavalry officers have at times held command of infantry regiments with credit.

The offer of second-in-command or commandant would probably be accepted by a large number of cavalry officers, who now seem to be blocked out of all chance of ever commanding a regiment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

By Maj.-Gen. G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,

DUTIES FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 8TH JUNE. Garrison Duties:—Field Officer Capt. E. N. T. Collins, 1st. Bn. The Sherwood Foresters. Next for duty, Major M. P. Phelps, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters. Medical Officer, Captain A. Hendry, R.A.M. C. Next for duty, Major J. Hennessy, R.A.M.C.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, ETC.

Major C. E. Fishbourne, 1tst Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers, to be Station Staff Officer Indore.

Captain E. D. Caddell, R.A.M.C., to command the Station Hospital, Aden.

REGIMENTAL.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Captain A. W. Molony is posted to the 2nd Battalion on promotion.

Lieut.. R. F. Adam, R.H.A., is transferred from 'H' Ammunition Column to 'N' Battery.

Lieut, H. O. Hutchison, R.H.A., is transferred from 'N' Battery to 'H' Ammunition Column.

127th Baluch Lt. Infantry.—Lieut. H. F. Belli-Bivar to officiate as Double Company Commander.

39th Central India Horse.—Lieut. W. A. K. Fraser to be Adjutant.

12th Pioneers.—Captain H. C. Pulley to officiate as Double Company Commander.

23rd Cavalry.—Major G. A. R. Watts, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, vice Lieut-Colonel L. N. Younghusband appointed Commandant.

10th Jats.—Captain F. W. Iles, Double Company Commander, to officiateas 2nd-in-Command vice Capt V. E. Gwyer relieved.

42nd Deoli Regiment.—Captain R. F. D. Burnett, Double Company officer, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major W. J. W. Brackenbury granted leave.

30th Carnatic Infantry.—Lt-Colonel G. R. Oakesfi 2nd-in-Command to officiate as Commandant, and Captain J. T. C. Broadbent, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command vice Lt-Colonel S. B. Graham granted leave.

33rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.—Captain O, D. S. LeMessurier, Double Company Commander pro tem to officiate as 2nd-in-command vice Captain B. E. A. Pritchard granted leave.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave:—Lieut. R, G. P. Wood, 7th Dragoon Guards, 88 days in India. Captain M. R. H. Crofton, 10th Battery, R, F. A., 4 months, in India. Major J. G. Dennistoun, 44th Battery, R.F.A., 54 days in India. Captain A. C. Littledale, 92nd Battery, R.F.A., 3 months, 13 days in India. Lieut. R. Law, 1st Bn, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 4 months, ex India, Lieut. C. A. Pogson 117th Mahrattas, 3 months, 19 days, in India. Captain W. F. Reichwald, Royal Horse Artillery, 62 days in India. Major T. Fleming, Royal Field Artillery 60 days in India. Captain B. H. Selby, 1st Band, Northumberland Fusiliers, 6 months, in ex India. Lieut. E. H. Baxter, 1st Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers, 3 months, in India. Lieut. H. O. Sutherland, 1st Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers, 3 months, in India. Lt-Colonel J. A. Douglas, 39th Central India Horse, 206 days, ex India. Major S. W. Sweetnam, R. A. M. C., 8 months, ex India, Medical Certificate. Captain M. O. Wilson, R. A. M. C., 90 days, ex India. Lieut. A. C. M. Binny. 18th Infantry, 60 days, ex India.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, May 29.

With the return of H. H. the Nizam, from Bombay, King-Koti has resumed its usual activity. Preparations are in rapid progress for the celebration of His Highness' twenty-ninth birthday anniversary, which takes place on the 6th June next. But, as that day is Friday, Saturday will be observed as a general holiday. It is said that all those officials who had gone to the hills to spend the hot season will return to Hyderabad much earlier than hitherto for the purpose of being present at the birthday celebrations.

The weather has cooled down somewhat, and an early monsoon is expected. Last Sunday stormy winds swept over us followed by a heavy shower of rain and claps of thunder and lightning. Yesterday evening good rain came down and it looks as if it will rain again to-day.

Owing to rain the Corpus Christi procession at St. Joseph's Cathedral was abandoned last Sunday evening, and the decorations, which cost the parish priest some money, were all destroyed. The latter has notified his parishioners that, as to-morrow is the feast of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, the procession will, weather permitting, take place in the evening, at which His Lordship Bishop Visamara, will preside and give pontifical benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

A young English girl happened to collect a sufficient number of Polson's tea coupons to entitle her to a prize. She sent her packet to Bombay and in due course received a miniature fisherman's bag as her prize. With the postman who brought the parcel came a Customs peon in whose presence it was unpacked. The Customs peon demanded duty when it was explained to him it was simply a prize and no value was fixed on it. In the end the Customs peon took the article to be valued by his "hofisur" stationed at the Imperial General Post Office. The next day he brought it back with a memorandum from his "hofisur" stating that prizes also are liable to duty, which must be paid. The value put on it was a rupee and so an anna was demanded. The addressee refused to pay this, and said that she would accept a rupee instead of the prize if the Customs Office would pay it to her. The next day the value was reduced to eight annas. To get rid of the nuisance three dubs were paid to the peon. This, no doubt, was conscientious exercise of duty with a vengeance into the bargain. But on all tins imported tradesmen have paid "duty" already.

MASSUZAIS PAY A FINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 1.

The Massuzai tribesmen, who gave trouble last year by harbouring Khost outlaws and raiding Hindus to ransom, have recently paid up a fine of Rs. 3,500 and given pledges of good behaviour.

MANGROL.

MAHOMEDAN MEETING.

A correspondent writes :—A large and representative public meeting of the Mahomedans of Mangrol was held there on the 15th ult., under the presidentship of Lieut. H. W. Bell, Political Agent, Sorath Prant, in a spacious shamiana, specially erected for the purpose, behind the Jahaageer Manjal, in the Ranibag. The Sheikh S heb opened the proceedings by proposing Mr. Bell to the chair. This proposal was seconded by Mr. Sakarlal Harjiwandas Mehta, the acting Diwan. Mr. Bell, explaining the object of the meeting, said:—

Sheikh Saheb and Gentlemen,—We are met together to-day for a reason with which I suppose you are all cognisant. I mean to form a resolution from the Mahomedans of Mangrol, thanking Government for the scheme for advancing Moslem education which they have recently circulated to local Governments for guidance. The subject is a most important one, not only from Government's point of view and from the Moslem point of view, but also from India's point of view. The progress of a nation or country, in this case I ought to say an Empire, is dependent on the progress of its component parts, and just as the weakest link determines the strength of a chain, so does want of progress on the part of one component retard the progress of the whole. Progress is the watch-word of India to-day, and it is the bounden duty of those within whose hands the power lies, to direct and keep that progress in its proper course. It is often so easy to deteriorate and so hard to advance. Those of you who may have read "Bacon's Essays" will remember that "not to progress is to go back." We all know that progress is advanced by education, and education is, generally speaking the monopoly of the young:—I suppose I ought to say it is their previlege, though I do not think they are always inclined to look upon it as such. Still, the fact remains that it is in the hands of those now being educated that the destinies of their communities will lie, and so Government have thought it fit to find some means to encourage and advise the Moslems so that their link in the chain of the Great Indian Empire will become forged stronger and stronger, until its strength is equal to, perhaps greaser than that of any other link. It seems unnecessary to recapitulate the suggestions made by Government in their circular. But all of those present may not be aquainted with them and so perhaps I had better detail them. Regarding primary education, they consider that the handicap experienced by so many Musalmans in having to learn a Prakrit, i. e., vernacular before, learning English is one that ought to be removed. They consider that Urdu should be the best meddum and so they advise that facilities for learning Urdu should be made where possible and that Mahomedan teachers should be provided where practical. These same points are chiefly considered with regard to secondary education and there can be little doubt that if they are properly applied, the greatest bar to Musalman progress will be removed.

To return to primary education :—

1. The encouragement of Maktabas to adopt a secular course which will appeal to Mahomedans and will not prevent the teaching of simple Urdu, where necessary, and of the Koran.

2. Facilities for the teaching of Urdu, where Urdu is still a vernacular for practical purposes.

3. The framing of special text books for semi-secular Maktabs.

4. The inclusion in the text books for ordinary schools in areas where Mahomedans are numerous, of storeis which are not distasteful to Mahomedans and of a certain number of stories which are of a particular interest to them. It is not, however, intended to suggest that the traditional stories of the Hindu religion should be excluded. The exclusion either of Islamic or of Hindu stories would rob the books of much of their value and interest while the inclusion of both is calculated to remove the complaints which are sometimes made by Mahomedans on this score.

5. The provision of Mahomedan teachers where practical.

6. The provision of separate inspecting Agency for Mahomedans.

With regard to secondary education,—

1. The improvement of existing institutions for Mahomedans, such as the Calcutta Madrassa, the Islamia college, Lahore, and Islamia schools.

2. The establishment of separate Mahomedan institutions in places where this can be done without detriment to efficiency or discipline, and without unreasonable expense.

3. When this is not possible (and be it apprehended, it will but seldom be possible) the addition to the staff of a school of one teacher or two teachers, who will be able either to teach classes in English through the medium of Urdu or to give special help to Mahomedan boys where a college or some other vernacular is desirable either for the study of English or for general reasons.

4. The maintainance of hostels for Mahomedans under private management, with religious teaching.

5. appointment of a reasonable number of Mahomedans on the Committee (where such exist) of Government institution and to the Government bodies of aided institutions.

6. The provisions of Mahomedan teachers and inspectors.

There now only remain the arrangement for the education of girls. Female education is beginning to play a big part in Indian affairs and great efforts are being made with various degrees of success to induce the women of India to make common cause against the illiteracy and ignorance of their sex.

The need for strictest purdah arrangments is that, which is the chief consideration among the Mahomedans, and we can only hope that the efforts of Government to establish girls' schools which fulfil all requirements will meet with the success they deserve. And now, if I may be allowed to put forward an opinion of my own, I should say that, unity should be to day the watchword of the Mahomedan people of India. Let them remember that unity is strength, and disunity means the exact opposite. Let them make a united effort for their common good, and I venture to prophesy that the effort made will be repaid a thousandfold.

In conclusion, I must thank you, Sheikh Saheb, for having asked me to preside at this meeting. The question of Mahomedan education interests me greatly and I deem myself very fortunate in being brought in close touch with it in Mangrol—one of the few Musalman states in Kathiawar. I conclude with the fervent hope that the prosperity of the Musulman Community will increase as we would all wish, and that in years to come we may be able to look back with pride at the success of the efforts of Government and of the Mahomedans themselves, which are now receiving a fresh impetus.

After Mr. Bell had resumed his seat, H. H. the Darbar Saheb moved the first resolution which was as follows and That the Mahomedans of Mangrol assembled in a public meeting held under the presidentship of Lieut. H. W. Bell, Political Agent, Sorath Prant, Kathiawar, resolve to express their heartfelt thanks to Government and their cordial appreciation of the circular letter, regarding Mahomedan education, dated the 3rd April, 1913, to all provencial Governments, and thus evincing their neverfailing interest and keen solilitude, which they always have at heart for the improvement of education of the Mahomedans of India."

In support of the above resolution, H. H. the Darbar Saheb pointed out how the learning of third language—Gujarati—besides English and Urdu which is the vernacular of the Mahomedans of India, handicaps them in the race with other sister-communities. He also alluded to the fact that it was he himself, who was the first man to comprehend this difficulty when he had a conversation with (the then Mr.) the Hon. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed at Bombay, many years ago. He further remarked that that facility which was now accorded was due solely to the deep and abiding sympathy of the British Government for the backward Mahomedan Community of India; and concluded his remarks by exhorting his audience to be loyal to the core to such a benign Government.

The above resolution was ably seconded by Mr. R. G. Abbassy, the private secretary of H. H. the Shaikh Saheb, and was carried *nem con.*

Thereafter, Sir Nyayadhis of the state, Mr. Alijankhan, B.A., placed before the meeting the second resolution, which was as follows :—

"That this meeting empowers the president to forward the above resolution by telegrams to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar; the Governor in Council, Bombay Presidency; and the Government of India."

The above resolution was seconded by Mr. A. N. Sheikh and was declared to have passed unanimously.

After that H. H. the Darbar Saheb, seconded by Mr. Madhavlal Sakarlal Mehta, B. A., the Educational Inspector of the State, and further supported by Mr. R. G. Anjaria, the Chief Medical Officer of the State, proposed hearty vote of thanks to the president, for taking the trouble to preside over the deliberations of the meeting and thus manifesting his anxious care for the amelioration of the Moslem Community.

The distribution of pan and attar and cheers for the president, terminated the programme.

LORD HARDINGE CHILDREN'S DAY.

APPRECIATION BY H. E. LADY HARDINGE.

The following communication from Her Excellency Lady Hardinge has been addressed to the Honorary Secretaries of the Lord Hardinge Birthday Celebration Committee of Bombay, by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

Lady Hardinge is most anxious to express her deep and grateful appreciation of the splendid efforts made by the Committee of the Lord Hardinge Birthday Celebration Committee of Bombay, to co-operate with her in her desire to signalise this year's anniversary of the Viceroy's birthday by so generously enabling the children in the Primary and Middle Schools of their City to participate with those in other parts of India, in the celebration of that occasion.

Recent events still fresh in the public mind render this day an occasion of special thankfulness.

Lady Hardinge had seen and greatly admired the extremely artistic treatment of the portraits of Lord Hardinge and herself, which have been produced under the auspices of the Committee, and a large number of which she is asking to have sent to her personally.

Lady Hardinge realises to the full the ardous labours which the Committee in their generous loyalty have imposed upon themselves and the difficulties which at this season of the year militate against the achievement of their project and her heartfelt thanks ago out to those who have so nobly contributed in every way towards the success of the undertaking, which, in their hands, she feels is assured.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, May 30.

I read in your issue of Thursday, that "Bombay is practically empty just now, and the few people left behind are too inert to take an active part in any thing . . . the weather is too trying for anything but letting things slide." If this be your condition with your maximum temperatures of 94°, 95°, you can imagine what ours is with our flights up to 109°, 110°. But we have something to be thankful for in that we have not yet reached the heights of previous years Moreover, another reason for gratitude lies in the fact that our present death-rate is half that of last year, and less than the average of the last three years. Whether we have to thank the clerk of the weather or the City Health authorities for this we know not, but we are extremely grateful all the same. If the most of us are too inert to take an active part in anything, the little god with the bow and arrows has not been overcome by the weather, for he has been out on the war-path quite recently; and it is reported that he has bagged two in two successive, or rather, perhaps, simultaneous, shots. His victims are our local chief expert on Banking matters and the daughter of the local head of the Traffic Department of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. All who have the pleasure of knowing the happy pair unite in wishing for them that their coffers may be ever full to overflowing, and that the course of their mutual love may always run smoothly.

All the school-going children here are eagerly looking forward to the treat in store for them on the 20th inst. The Municipality has made due provision for the schools in its charge and a fund is being raised for the schools underprivate, on semi-private, management.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a Hindu, named Ganpat Govind (30), at the Morgue, on Saturday.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was not quite sound in mind. He borrowed Rs. 5 from his brother on Monday last, and was seen wandering about till one o'clock the next morning. A few hours later his brother found that he was breathing very heavily and removed him to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died.

It was ascertained that the deceased was suffering from the effect of opium.

A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

SPORTING NEWS.

SIMLA RACES.

SCANTY ENTRIES CAUSE A SHORT DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 31.

The small number of entries for the Simla races this season prepared the public for a scanty card. One race out of the programme, the Staff Cup, fell through, and only five events were shown on the card. Weather was very pleasant and quite a gay attendance journeyed to Annandale, and seemingly enjoyed the sport. The several firms of bookmakers were kept busy all through the proceedings, and the totalisator under Mr. Joschim's management as of yore was very fully patronized. Among those present were Lord and Lady Hardinge and the Hon. Diamond Hardinge.

In the fourth race Son of a Gun, who had a large following and when running in a good position, fell, but no harm was done to the pony or the rider.

The Viceroy's Band enlivened the proceedings.

NOVICE PLATE.—Four furlongs.—

Sirdar Jewan Singh's Minor 11st. 2lbs, Capt, Holmes 1
Capt. D. Creagh's Jaco 9st, 12lbs....Owner 2

BETTING:—four to one on Minor; six to one against Jaco.

THE RACE:—Minor drew clear away from Jaco, and finally came in an easy winner by fifteen lengths.

TIME:—58 secs.

SNOWDON CUP.—Four and a half furlongs:—

Thakore Sripal Singh's The Point, 11st. Crowdon 1
Sirdar Jiwan Singh's Rose d'Or, 8st..6lbs, Zaffir 2
Sirdar Jiwan Singh's Hopscotch, 11st. 5lbs.....Captain Holmes 3

ALSO RAN:—Dalmeny, 10st. 3lbs.

BETTING:—Five to two on Hopscotch; five to two against the Point; fours, Dalmeny; fives, Rose d'Or.

THE RACE—Rose d'Or went to the front, but was caught half way by the Point, who came away in the run home and won by four lengths; one and half lengths between second and third.

TIME:—64 3-5 secs.

The totalisator paid twelve rupees on each three rupees ticket.

The Minto Plate, four furlongs :

Sirdar Jiwan Singh's Fortunate Lady 10st. 3lbs.. Capt. .....Holme 1
H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala's Fortune, 11st. 7lb.....Mr. Owen 2
H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala's Conquer, 11st. 10lbs.....Saya 3

ALSO RAN :—Ringette, 8st. 9lb., suffer.

BETTING :—Seven to four on Fortunio, six to four against Fortunate Lady. fours Conquer, tens Ringette.

Ringette as usual failed to get off with the rest, who jumped off level and soon Fortunio was leading from Fornunate Lady, but a fuslong from home the latter forged to the front, and being nicely ridden came in a winner by a length, one and a half length between second and third.

The totalisator paid six rupees for each rupees three tickets.

SIMLA PLATE—1,400 yards :—

Sirdar Jiwan Singh's Birthday, 11st. 11lbs., Captain Holmes 1
Sirdar Jiwan Singh's Rush, 12st. 4lbs., Captain White, 2
Major W. Bailey's Joybell, 11st. 13lbs., Crowden, 3

ALSO RAN :—Messalliance, 12st. 11lbs. Biddy, 11st, 8lbs.; Son of a Gun 10st. 9lbs. (fell).

BETTING :—Six to four against Birthday; two's Messalliance, and Son of Gun; three Rush; sixes the others.

THE RASE: —Rush and Birthday forced the pace in company, but after the first circuit weight began to tell on Rush and Birthday taking the lead stayed on and won by one and a half lengths.

TIME :—1 min. 32 secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 6 for each three rupees ticket.

SOLON PLATE,—five furlongs :—

Sirdar Jewan Singh's Teacher, 11st. 8lbs. Captain Holmes, 1
Thakur Sripal Singh's Asfundier, 12st. 4lbs., Trahan 2
Captain Lee's Veto 9st. 10lbs...Crowden 3

BETTING :—Six to four on Meazer ; evens Asfundier ; four to one against Veto.

THE RACE :—Meazer jumped away in front and soon held clear a bad lead, and won by six lengths, after a good race between the other two. Asfundier secured the second place by a head.

TIME:—1 min. 12 secs.

The totalisator paid Rs 5. for each rupees three tickets.

M. C. C. TEAM FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 1.

The "Pioneer" says it seems probable that on an M. C. C. side will visit India next cold weather. The Club is sending a team to South Africa, and has promised to do its best to send one to this country.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

BOMBAY CURRENCY.

June 14th—Socony Cricket Club.
June 19th—Y. M. C. A.
June 21st—Tutorial High School.
June 28th—Hindu Gymkhana.
July 5th—Municipal Cricket Club.
July 12th—Bombay Gymkhana.
July 19th—The Radiant Cricket Club.
July 26th—B. B. and C. I. (Parel Stores).
August 2nd—Thomas Cook and Son.
August 9th—Grant Medical College.
August 16th—Bankof Bombay Cricket Club
August 16th—Commercial Gymkhana.
August 23rd—Tata Sons and Co Cricket Club
August 30th—Bombay City Police.
September 6th—John Bright Cricket Club.
September 13th—P. and O. Cricket Club.
September 20th—Elphinstone Cricket Club.
September 27th—Elphinstone College Gym.
October 4th—Times of India Cricket Club
October 9th—Kadia Cricket Club.

FUTURE OF ANGLO-INDIANS.

ONLY HOPE IN EMIGRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, May 31.

The Hon. Mr. Webb, President of the Karachi Branch of the Anglo-Indian Empire League, in an address to the League, entitled, "Looking Ahead", said in effect that the outlook for Anglo-Indians in India was hopeless, and that the only real remedy was emigration.

A SOLDIER DROWNED.

RANGOON, May 31.

The Cantonment Magistrate held an inquest into the circumstances of the death of Private Creamer, D Company, Munster Regiment, whose body was found late last evening in a tank. His Worship found that death was due to accidental drowning.

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Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
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* We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 2nd June, 1913.

DUPES AND SWINDLERS.

THERE is implanted in every human heart a profound dislike to being "done". When we have been swindled we prefe not to mention the occurrence ; we keep it as quiet as possible even when it would be in the interest of the public to divulge it, in order that other gullible people might be saved from sharing our ignominious experiences. Possibly wounded "amour propre"is at the bottom of this instinctive reluctance to make our downfall known. We shrink from the inevitable comments—"youwere easy" or "you were a fool"—with which the audience generally receives such confidences. The fact is that we usually feel sore because we realize that but for the mixture of cupidity and simplicity which we ourselves have displayed, we could never have fallen a victim to the wiles of the swindler. The great fraternity who live by their wits, rely more upon the avarice or the sentimental weakness of their victims, than they do upon their own skill. This is amply demonstrated by the age and the absurdity of the tales they tell, and by the successes they score in spite of widely published warnings and exhortations which have for their object the putting of the public upon its guard. Perhaps on the whole, greed is the best ally of the swindler, the traitor which most often opens the gate by which the enemy enters. Dazzled by the prospect of easily and quickly acquired riches, the dupe listens eagerly to the most nonsensical representations, to propositions which the adventurer has scarcely troubled to render compatible with common-sense. Whether the business of the predatory villains is carried out on a large or on a small scale, whether they are fraudulent company-promoters or humble thimble-riggers, they bait their snare with full confidence that the covetousness of the victim will do more than half their work for them. Reading the report of the legal proceedings which occasionally follow upon a successful 'coup,' we feel almost inclined to believe that love of money is indeed the ruling passion.

Ordinary perspicacity seems to fall into abeyance directly a get-rich-quick scheme is brought forward, for it is by no means the fools alone who provide swindlers with a living. Although the tales of the "confidence" man, for instance, are as a rule so absurd that even the veriest yokels could dimly perceive the discrepancies, he manages to make a good many lucky strokes without limiting his selection to raw countrymen or ingenuous foreigners. In such an exiguous path there would be but small scope for his activities ; he picks up his victims at random, and varied indeed is the social status of those who give him sums of money "just to shew their confidence" in him. Another hoary old myth is that of the Spanish prisoner. It crops up periodically, though one would hardly suppose that there was anyone left who had not heard of this ancient imposture. Hardly a detail alters ; no up-to-date and circumstantial particulars are added in order to meet possible demurrings and inquisitiveness. The Spanish prisoner knows very well that the story will be swallowed whole, or not at all, and he is quite prepared to accept frequent discomfiture for the sake of his occasional prizes. Needless to say the sharper takes into account that very universal instinct—the dread of ridicule. For one case which comes into the courts a hundred are concealed, so with a little luck he may remain at large during a long and interesting career. Next to greed, sentiment is perhaps the swindler's best card, and in several branches of the profession it is played for all it is worth, and is found to be worth a good deal, in hard cash. A large proportion of people who would receive with indifference the idea of getting ten per cent; for their money instead of three, or of receiving a hundred-fold return for a timely speculation lend a compassionate ear to not less extravagant stories which come to them in the guise of appeals for kindness. In this overcrowded department of fraud the way of the transgressor is easy, for, like the shark he can softly and suddenly vanish away when dangerous inquiries are set on foot. The Post Office directory and the newspaper aid him very considerably; he also gleans valuable information out of personal paragraphs in magazines and the brief biographical sketches, of which so few of us, nowadays, escape being the subject. He makes his appeal by letter as a rule, knowing how mighty is the direct and personal method of attack. The housewife who shuts her door in the face of a plausible and gentlemanly beggar, will never leave a letter unopened, or fail to read each word of its contents. Such is the power of the written word that shillings and half-guineas are often enticed out of scantily-filled pockets by craftily-worded letters.

A goodly crop of such epistles invariably comes up after the newspaper announcement of a death. The letters are sometimes addressed to the deceased in professed ignorance that death has taken place, they are sometimes reminders of a forgotten debt, or pleas for small temporary loans. More frequently the writer directs his attention to the widow or widower, pretending to have been an ancient nurse of the dear departed, desiring to offer condolences. A hint of poverty bravely borne, and of gratitude for the past kindness of the dead is skilfully inserted, and "Jane Smith" or "Susan Brown" concludes the letter with a carefully selected text. One can imagine how powerful is this latter appeal to the bereaved. How many men or women could give, off-hand, the names of all the domestics who have watched over the childhood of their departed spouses? In their longing to be still able to serve the dead, the living gladly and generously respond to these artful letters, but even if they detect the fraud, they are scarcely likely at such a time, to occupy themselves with the detection and the punishment of the offender. "Forewarned is forearmed" says the old saw, so that we have really no excuse for being caught napping, for nearly all the common forms of fraud have been described not once, but many times, for the protection of the gullible and the innocent. While, however, we guard ourselves with reasonable care, we must try not to fall into the opposite extreme of suspicion and overcaution which is as dangerous as reckless credulousness. The occasional small sums withheld from the greedy fingers of rascals, will not atone to us for the lost chance of making a fortune, nor could we weigh in the balance our own complacency at having resisted a pious sham, against the damning fact that because of our caution and suspicion a human being, in the midst of our plenty, has died of want.

PORTUGUESE PRISONERS. We have received from Senhor Casanova, Portuguese Consul-General in Bombay, a pamphlet containing evidence given by political prisoners in Portugal regarding their treatment in jail, a request being added that we will contradict the "misleading rumours" which have been circulated. The statements are addressed directly to the contradiction of the Dowager Duchess of Bedford's recent report, and we at least are willing to give the purport of the document. This is not without picturesque, and even romantic touches. We are told of the first witness that :—He is a tall, broad-shouldered youth with an open smile that lightens up his face and big humorous eyes. Life in the Penitentiary has not succeeded in robbing him of the stamp of a gentleman. The coarse trousers of his uniform are correctly creased, and through the open heel of his prison-made shoe may be seen the transparent texture of his black silk socks. On a table, in the office where he works, is a glass with azaleas, roses and ferns, as a reminder that, outside, the spring is making the roses bloom and filling the fields with colour. He confirms every thing his friend had told us. He speaks of the kind treatment he has received from both the superior and subaltern functionaries of the Penitentiary . . . As a Portuguese devoted to his country, he could not but consider that an indignity had been inflicted on his compatriots, who had wished to contradict false reports spread by a foreigner, as to what is happening in Portugal." Of two other prisoners, father and and son, who had been separated for some time, we are informed that, when they were permitted to have an interview with each other there was an affecting meeting. "The Governor touched by the scenes, promised that they should be allowed to see each other every week in the same office." The evidence is all in a similar strain, and in one or two places states directly that the Duchess of Bedford's report is untrue and misleading. It is of course absurd to pretend that a lady of the Duchess's standing and well-known charitable activities toward jail inmates would invent a report which was not only misleading but without foundation, though it is possible that her anxiety for the prisoners may have caused a loss of perspective. At the same time, while we willingly publish this official statement, we consider it would have been more valuable, had the statements been those of prisoners who were no longer under restraint.

MYSORE AND CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT. CO-OPERATIVE credit, which is doing so much in many parts of India to relieve the impoverished condition of the ryot, seems to be doubly welcome in Mysore. It was a good many years ago that this go-ahead state took up the question of agricultural banks with great enthusiasm. Unfortunately the knowledge on this subject, of the late Maharajah's officials did not equal His Highness's zeal. The scheme was hurriedly launched without adequate organisation, and the result was a loss of state funds, which are being very slowly recovered and the gradual closing of the institutions, which have yielded such disastrous results. The annual report tells us that in the past official year, the number of these banks now working in the State fell from nine to six, the funds of which amounted to Rs 29,995 and the deposits to Rs. 4,307-9-7. The receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 21,680 and Rs. 19,018, respectively, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,661. The collection of Government dues amounted to Rs. 71,862 from both working and wound-up banks, as against Rs. 65,716 in the previous year. The Registrar is complacently satisfied with this result, but the Government are not, seeing that from seven of these institutions no recoveries of any sort were made. This is not to be wondered at seeing that four of these banks had been defaulting successively for the three previous years, and in one of them things were so bad that it was found necessary to prosecute the agent. In another, the agent absconded after misappropriating the bank funds. However, there is an evident opportunity for co-operative Credit Societies to step in and do the work in which the banks have so signally failed. We are glad to know that they are encouraged by the Maharajah and that already eighteen of them have been established.

AVIATION. It is interesting to learn that Germany is now beginning to take serious account of the aerial organisation which has been adopted by our Admiralty. It is not likely that Germany will abandon her Zeppelins in favour either of aeroplanes or hydroplanes until the latter vessels have been brought to a greater state of perfection. It is recognised that Zeppelins might inflict a certain amount of damage to our great cities, dockyards, and arsenals, in the event of an outbreak of war, damage which would have a demoralising effect and tend to cover any scheme of land invasion, which might be entertained. The most flamboyant of military experts in Great Britain, however, would hardly entertain the notion of a British invasion of Germany ; and to that extent airships of the dimensions and capable of covering the same distances as the Zeppelins are not so important to us as they are to Germany. Chief interest of the London Aerodrome at Hendon the other day centred in the bomb-throwing competition. Chalked out in the centre of the ground was an area of the size and shape of a torpedo boat "destroyer" and flying at a height of not less than 150 feet the competing aviators tried to drop their "bombs" on the deck of the enemy." The task proved a difficult one ; five aviators had three tries each, and not one of them hit the mark. The best result was registered by L. W. F Turner, whose bombs dropped at an average distance of 36ft. 8in. from the "destroyer". His best shot was 27 feet away. He won a silver cup and 20 guineas. The second prize was awarded to Louis Noel, whose average miss was just over double as far away as Turner's.

LARIA IN CYPRUS *Apropos* of the cession of Cyprus to Great Britain which was officially announced a few days ago, this, it may be noted, will form another part of the Empire where malaria is a scourge and war against the mosquito has been declared. The fever in the island is not of a type that causes many deaths, but it has undermined the health of the population. Moreover, as regards the British troops, their barracks were badly placed in the hurry of their first settling down, and the men are still liable to attacks of fever, though much has been done to safeguard them against it. In April last Sir Ronald Ross visited Cyprus at the invitation of the authorities, and made an extensive inspection of the fever-conditions. A correspondent of a London paper states that many of the large lagoons and swamps, not to speak of other sources, harbour the parasite-bearing anopheles; and in some of these, by drainage, or it may be by influx of sea-water, remedial work will be undertaken as an outcome of Sir Ronald's visit.

THE mail steamer "Mantua," with the homeward mails of 31st ultimo, left Bombay harbour at 1-45 on Sunday morning.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Macedonia" arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 30th ult.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY strikers on Sunday morning entered a signal-box at Elphinstone Road, and brought a local train to a standstill, after which they removed the fireman. The driver took the train on to Parel, where a fireman was found for him, and the train proceeded.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Robert Leishman Moorhead, M.B., C.M., of South Godstone, and Edna Lucy, elder daughter of Mr. H. R. Dunk, (of Bombay), and Mrs. H. R. Dunk, of Springfield, South Godstone, Surrey.

IT is officially notified that the Act to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, and the Bombay City Police Act, 1902, received the assent of the Viceroy on the 12th ult.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday last by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mantua," were :—Sir Allen Arthur, Prince Jitendra of Cooch Behar, Brigadier-General H. D. Fanshawe, C.B., and Brigadier-General Steward.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SPANISH KING IN FRANCE.

GERMANY AND BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

LORD MORLEY IN BERLIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, May 17.

Now that King Alfonso has safely returned to Spain, there is no harm in saying that great anxiety was felt by the French authorities with regard to his safety during his stay, as the police more than a month ago were in possession of information that Spanish Anarchists were plotting an attempt upon the young monarch's life. A certain number of these were arrested near the frontier, in other towns, and in Paris itself, but, perhaps, the greatest danger was always the act of some isolated individual. Contrary to custom no gala performance at the 'Opera' was organised, and the "Gil Blas" now observes that M. Hennion, the Prefect of Police, gave it as his opinion that to have included such an item in the programme would have been extremely perilous. It is, indeed, very difficult to watch a large theatre audience, and the drive from the Quai d'Orsay to the middle of Paris and back at midnight would have required a large protective force which even then might have proved useless, as was seen in the attempt against King Alfonso in the Rue Rohan in 1905, when His Majesty was driving with President Loubet. Consequently, instead of King Alfonso going to play, the players were brought to the Elysee. On the day of the visit to Fountainbleau everybody believed that King Afonso and President Poincare would arrive at the Grade de Lyon, and enormous crowds collected round the "Place da la Bastille." The royal train, however, was shunted at Juvisy, and unexpectedly landed the party at the Orleans Station. On Friday, though the programme stated that the King would visit an aviation centre, secrecy was observed as to which one, and only at the the last moment, was it known that it would be Buc. Likewise it was only late in the day that it was known that His Majesty would enter the train at the little side station of Joy-en-Josas. The general public was somewhat surprised that there was no reception at the Hotel de Ville, but M. Hennion deprecated the responsibility, and in deference to the wishes of the Paris Municipality the novel visit to 'Petit Palace Exhibition' was organised. Thanks to these precautions nothing happened to mar the visit, and so careful and well informed was the new Prefect that, when he learned that certain revolutionary groups had arranged to hiss the royal cortege as it drove down the Avenue de Champs Elysees he posted military bands at those sports, and, at the first hostile cry, they struck up the "Marseillaise" fortissimo, thus effectually drowning the voices of the manifesting Anarchist, a more elegant and quite as effectual a method as charging the crowd with drawn sabres.

FRANCO-SPANISH ENTENTE.

Whilst King Alfonso was in Paris, Count Romanones, the Spanish Premier, in an interview accorded to the "Gaulois," said that His Majesty's visit would have formal and important political consequences, the exact nature of which would shortly be known. "The Entente Cordiale," he said, "is a formula which has given too excellent results for England and France for it to be forbidden to us to look forward to a similar one before very long." The same newspapers Madrid correspondent says that during his stay in Paris, King Alfonso offered President Poincare very distinct terms on which to negotiate the conclusion of a Franco-Spanish entente cordially. I am able even definitely to say that the conversation of the two heads of State turned three times on this important subject. King Alfonso insisted on the fact that it was a question of a firm offer. He added that his resolve was already taken, and that France might leave her Pyrenean frontier henceforth bare of troops. Although diplomatic contradictions are certain until the matter is concluded, I affirm that an offer has been made, and that in terms which leave little doubt of the eventual conclusion of an entente." The "Gaulois," whilst leaving responsibility for this extremely weighty announcement to its author declares that nevertheless it is in a position to know that it is substantially true, and that it is already settled that Spain shall enter the Triple Entente. Although, as has been already published the materialising by a diplomatic convention of the community of interests, and consequently of policy, that almost inevitably followed on the signature of the Morocco agreement was scarcely necessary, and not a matter of urgency, the fact that an offer has been made to embody this community in a formal entente proves that Spain at least wishes publicly to take her inevitable future position. The advantage to France scarcely requires demonstration ; for, besides liberating all the Spanish frontier of covering troops, the entente will give France quick and safe communication, through Spain, with her African colonies, and the French army there (which will no longer require a large naval convoy and transport), can be transferred at need to the scene of operations in Europe.

GERMAN AND BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

The settlement of the vexed question of the terminus of the Baghdad Railway may be taken as an indication of the improved relations between great Britain and Germany. At the time of Lord Haldane's mission to Berlin it was stated that the Baghdad Railway question was amongst those discussed, and, as is indicated in the above telegram, Germany has co-operated to bring about a settlement in favour of England which two years ago was criticised, if not actually obstructed, at the Wilhelmstrasse. Throughout the tedious length of the negotiations over the Baghdad Railway, Great Britain has firmly maintained that the terminus of the railway in the Persian Gulf should be under British control. Speaking as long ago as 1903, Lord Lansdowne said—"We should regard the establishment of a naval base of a fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any other power as a very grave menace to British interests, and we should certainly resist it by all the means at our disposal." This policy has been firmly upheld by Sir Edward Grey, and a substantial advance was made in this direction in March, 1911, when the Turkish Government and the Imperial Baghdad Railway Company (the latter largely representing German capital) signed agreements under which the latter surrendered their right to construct the section of line between Baghdad and the Persian Gulf on condition that they received a certain share (equivalent to that of any non-Ottoman nation) in any new company formed to carry out that section. The formal negotiations between Great Britain and Turkey with regard to the construction of the Gulf section were opened last year. According to Sir Edward Grey's statement on July 19 last year, the basis of negotiation was the question whether his Majesty's Government should give their consent to the increase of Turkish Customs desired by the Porte, and the one great object they wished to secure was that there should be an understanding with Turkey about the 'statusquo' of questions in the Persian Gulf in general. If Turkey at that time desired an increase in the Turkish Customs her need is now tenfold as great, as it may be assumed that some assurance has been given by the British Government on this point, and has thus facilitated the understanding. Koweit, to which Great Britain has the right of eventually extending the Baghdad Railway, is the best harbour in the Persian Gulf. Lieutenant Kendall, of the Bombay Artillery, Political Resident at Bushire, reported that it was large enough to hold all the British Navy. The difficulty with regard to Koweit has been the question of British suzerainty over the Sheikh of that district. The agreement or convention under which Sheikh Mubarak enjoys British protection was signed on January 23, 1899. Hitherto it has been Turkey's, and, it may be added, Germany's contention that Koweit was Ottoman territory, and that the Sultan exercised supremacy over the Sheikh. The fallacy of this argument has been repeatedly exposed in the House of Commons by Lord Curzon, who has never ceased his insistence on the fact that British interests must predominate in any extension of the line south of Baghdad, whether Basra or Koweit. From Konia (on the Anatolian Railway) to Baghdad the distance of the line is 900 miles, from Baghdad to Basra 350 miles. The first section (Konia to Bulgurlu, 125 miles) was opened in 1904. Tunnelling difficulties are at present retarding construction, but it is anticipated that the railhead will reach Baghdad in 1918.

LORD MORLEY IN BERLIN.

The simultaneous announcement of the presence of Lord Morley in Berlin and that the approaching signature of the Anglo-Turkish agreement with regard to the terminus of the Baghdad Railway has given a fillip to public interest in each event, which is still further encouraged by means of all kinds of rumours, foreseeing the most far-reaching understandings between England and Germany of various kinds. Officially, Wilhelmstrasse professes to know nothing about either of the two facts. It is understood, however, that an Anglo-German Baghdad agreement, founded on the Anglo-Turkish Convention, is practically an accomplished fact. The general feeling, judging by such facts as are already known, is that England has made a good bargain. The semi-official "Lokalanzeiger," however, states that the affair is still very incomplete, though it confirms the assertion that the Wilhelmstrasse has lent its good offices in the furtherance of the negotiations. Generally speaking, opinion is not disposed to quarrel with the settlement, though feeling in several quarters is highly indignant with the reticent ways of both Herr von Jagow, the Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Press Bureau, and there are hopes that the Wilhelmstrasse may soon issue a communique explaining exactly how German interests stand. Outside certain banking and political circles there is some relief at the thought that the Bagdad Railway may soon be completed, as the result of an agreement which assures to Germany her preponderance, whilst removing all causes to suspect her intention to control a monopoly of the overland route to India. The rather exacting demands made by the promoters have never been enthusiastically endorsed here, where feeling is agitated only when British policy is made to appear aggressive. The completion of the railway without British friendly co-operation has always been believed to be a highly speculative venture, and scarcely worth the international trouble it might cause. Latterly this conviction has greatly gained strength here, and the Baghdad settlement is the premised result.

Lord Morley says, as has already been stated semi-officially here, that his visit is entirely private. He arrived on Saturday, and is staying unaccompanied at the Bristol Hotel. He declines to receive visitors. Lord Morley called unannounced at the British Embassy on Sunday to the complete surprise of Sir Edward Goschen. It is stated that he has decided to forgo the usual custom of British Ministers and not to request an audience of the Kaiser. He has also not seen any prominent personality in German politics and diplomacy.

WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE IN SKUTARI.

Frau Zambaur, wife of the Austrian Consul-General at Skutari, who, with her husband and children, went through the whole siege, and is now staying in Vienna, confirms the report that the fire of the Montenegrin batteries for six weeks directed on the town a hail of projectiles, of which 3000 alone fell in the town on two days in March. These included some 8-inch shells which the population called by the nickname of "big pigs." Frau Zambaur had photographs showing the great damage done to the cathedral, the orphanage, hospitals and consulates. Consul-General Zambaur and his family lived for six weeks in a cellar in the consulate. He says the Turkish soldiers preferred to remain in the fortifications rather than enter the town. This reliable eye witness further asserts that the fall of Skutari was only caused by famine. For the last three weeks the Turkish garrison lived on biscuit, and Essad Pasha, realising the growing dissatisfaction of the troops, had no other course than to capitulate. He is certainly no traitor, and his conduct towards the civil population is warmly commended. A good word must also be paid for the conduct and discipline of the Montenegrins, whose entry into the town was looked forward to by the inhabitants with great apprehension, as massacres were generally anticipated. The behaviour of the victors, however, was absolutely irreproachable. They [illegible] whatever only [illegible] began to distribute provision among the population.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S FAME.

ORDIAL MESSAGES FROM ROME.

DISCUSSIONS AFTER SIGNING THE TREATY.

MORE HOPEFUL FEELING AT SOFIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 30.

Peace was signed at St. James's Palace. Sir Edward Grey, addressing the delegates subsequently, expressed the King's satisfaction and congratulations, and said he trusted the step would be regarded by them all with satisfaction and relief. This feeling was shared by the Powers, who had remained neutral, but who desired to see peace restored in the interest of the tranquility of Europe.

"We are all aware" he continued "that questions still remain be discussed before a complete settlement can be reached, but we trust that the conclusion of peace will facilitate these matters. It will certainly increase the good will of the Powers towards you. As one, who has had frequent friendly communication with you, and whose sympathy has been quickened by the knowledge of your difficulties and anxieties, I earnestly hope that peace will result in complete tranquility, and enable each to repair its resources and develop its territory, and secure the welfare and happiness of its people."

LONDON, May 31.

The actual signature of the Peace Treaty only took a few minutes, but the discussion regarding the various appendices and protocols lasted half an hour. The proposal of Dr. Daneff that the treaty should apply immediately without waiting for its ratification was rejected by the other Allies; but the Bulgarians and Turks signed an annexe to that effect.

In an interview with Reuter's representative, Dr. Daneff anticipated that commercial development would be such that the foes of yesterday would enjoy a friendship resting on a more solid foundation than was generally supposed.

The Greek delegate, M. Skuludis, in an interview, said that so many questions had been left open that the commercial development expected as a result of the war would be delayed.

The conferenoe of Ambassadors met yesterday. Though nothing definite was decided, it is understood that the conference favoured the appointment of a High Commissioner for Albania. The progress of the settlement of the Albanian and Ægean questions is so hopeful that the Ambassadors expect that their labours will finish in June.

SOFIA, May 31.

A more hopeful feeling prevails here regarding the settlement of the Serb-Bulgarian differences. A meeting between the Bulgarian and Servian Premiers on the frontier to-day has been definitely arranged.

ATHENS, May 31.

M. Venizelos, the Premier, conferred with M. Sarafoff, the Bulgarian delegate, yesterday. The former urged that it was time for the Allies to settle differences by means of mutual concessions. If agreement were impossible they should resort to arbitration.

CHANCES OF CONFLICT.

LONDON, May 31.

The general consensus of opinion of the European newspapers is that now that peace is signed, the Powers must exert their utmost endeavours to avert a conflict between the three Balkan States.

The leaders of the Allies' mission met this afternoon, to discuss arrangements for negotiating a special convention with Turkey anent the various matters not to be included in the Peace Treaty. The decisions will be discussed at a general conference on Monday, when the delegates will select a place for the final settlement of the business, which will probably not be London.

MESSAGES TO SIR E. GREY.

ROME, June 1.

In the Italian Chamber, yesterday, congratulatory speeches were delivered on the conclusion of peace. The proposal to telegraph congratulations to Sir Edward Grey for his indefatigable efforts was received with cheers. The President asked the Foreign Minister to convey to the British Government the Chamber's admiration for the work of that eminent statesman.

BUKHAREST, June 1.

At the conclusion of a series of secret sittings, the Rumanian Chamber authorised the Goverment to carry out the terms of the agreement with Bulgaria.

SOFIA, JUNE 1.

The semi-official journal the *Mir* says that Bulgaria's duty in the future will be to act as a zealous defender of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

BERLIN, June 1.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* pays a tribute to Sir Edward Grey's handling of the laborious peace negotiations. It says the Powers will derive from the results encouragement to further united co operation, The paper adds that every reasonable consideration tells against the outbreak of a fresh war and that all danger of conflict between the Powers seems averted.

SALONIKA, June 1.

The Greek Minister at Belgrade and the Servian Minister at Athens, with many high Servian officers, arrived here yesterday and conferred for a lengthy period with M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier.

Great importance is attached to the conference in view of the recent prolonged pourparlers between Greece and Servia, with regard to Bulgarian claims. The Servians are concentrating a large force at Pirot

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Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety, impossible with solid fuel.

THE DERBY.

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

ONE HORSE SCRATCHED ON FRIDAY.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

LONDON, May 31.

Vulcain was scratched for the Derby at five o'clock yesterday evening.

LONDON, June 1.

The midnight betting on the Derby was 300 to 100 against Craganour, 700 to 200 against Shogun, 800 to 100 against Louvois.

LATER.

The probable starters in the Derby, with jockeys are:—

Agadir	ridden by	Earl
Aldegond	,,	Plant
Aumer	,,	H. Jones
Bachelor's Wedding	,,	Donoghue
Craganour	,,	Reiff
Day Comet	,,	Whalley
Great Sport	,,	Stern
Jameson	,,	Wheatley
Knight's Key	,,	Piper
Louvois	,,	Saxby
Nimbus	,,	Henry
Prue	,,	Maher
Radiant	,,	W. Huxley
Rook Flint	,,	Martin
Shogun	,,	Wootton
Young Pegasus	,,	Rickaby

No jockeys have yet been chosen for Aboyeur, Hippeastrum and Sun Yat.

Doubtful starters are Pilliwinkie, no jockey announced, Cantilever, ridden by Walter Griggs, and Roy Barker, ridden by Scourse.

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.)

LATER.

The following are the probable starters and jockeys for the Derby:—

Adagir	Earl
Bachelor's Wedding	Donoghue
Craganour	Reiff
Day Comet	Whalley
Great Sport	Stern
Jameson	Wheatley
Knight's Key	Piper
Leovois	O'Neil
Nimbus	Henry
Radiant	Huxley
Pilliwinkle	Jones
Shogun	Wootton
Harry of Hereford	Rickaby
Cantilever	Griggs
Sun Yat or Prue	Maher

AMATEUR GOLF.

MR. HILTON'S EASY WIN OF THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, May 30.

In the final of the Amateur Golf Championship at St. Andrew's to-day, Mr. Harold Hilton defeated Mr. Robert Harris by six up and five to play.

LATER.

Mr. Hilton obtained an early lead and was five up at the end of the first round. There was some delay before the second round, owing to a thunderstorm. All the business premises were closed in the afternoon, the great crowd which followed the morning's play being thereby doubled.

Mr. Hilton continued to outplay his opponent in the afternoon. Heavy rain had flooded several holes, which necessitated the cutting of new ones. Mr. Harris was badly bunkered at the thirteenth hole, where Mr. Hilton won.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Kent beat Northants by ten wickets at Northampton.

The following matches were drawn:—

Yorkshire and Cambridge University on the latter's ground.

Warwickshire and Surrey at the Oval, Warwickshire scoring points. Gloucestershire and Sussex at Gloucester, the former scoring points.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

THE ROBERTS-SEELY DEBATE.

LONDON, May 31.

There have been various criticisms of the projected debate between Colonel Seely and Earl Roberts from their different standpoints in connection with National defence. It has now been decided that Earl Roberts will dine at the Eighty Club, and Colonel Seely will propose his health.

MARATHON RACE.

LONDON, May 31.

The Marathon Race, organised by the newspaper, *Sporting Life*, from Windsor to Stamford Bridge, was won by Ahlgren (Sweden) in 2 hrs. 36 min. 6 3-5 secs. The next in order were Tatu and Kolemainen (Finland), Christensen (Denmark), Westberg Sweden), and Lord (England). Thirty five men started. The conditions were perfect.

A GERMAN LOAN.

LONDON, June 1.

A German Imperial 4 per cent. loan of 50 million marks has been issued at 97 and a Prussian 4 per cent. loan of 175 million marks at 90. Both are exclusively for reproductive purposes, particularly the railways.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S ACTION.

MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN, June 1.

Ex-Senator Howett has retracted his charge against Mr. Roosevelt and has expressed his deep regret. At Mr. Roosevelt's request, the jury awarded nominal damages of six cents.

THE GROUNDED CRUISER.

LONDON, June 1.

The German Cruiser "Blucher" is still aground and is discharging ammunition, coal and guns.

THE POLO CUP.

AMERICAN PLAYER INJURED.

BRITISH TEAM CONTINUES BRILLIANT FORM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MEADOWBROOK, May 31.

Mr. Milburn, a member of the team defending the International Polo Cup, was, injured in practice to-day. His pony tripped over his mallet and came down. Mr. Milburn was thrown and kicked on the head. He was carried to the club-house barely conscious.

NEW YORK, May 31.

The British polo team yesterday played their fastest and most brilliant game since their arrival, beating a scratch team on the Piping Rock ground by 17½ goals to nil.

The British team consisted of Captains Cheape, Edwards, Ritson and Lockett. The Americans played Messrs. Ramsay, Freake, Agassiz and Milburn, in the first half, and Messrs. Vonstade, Freake, Stoddard and Agassiz in the second half.

The betting after the match was 8 to 5 against the Englishmen, involving considerable sums.

The fitness of the English ponies has created a deep impression.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.

The British polo team yesterday, beat the All-Philadelphians by 15 goals to 5.

Mr. Milburn was playing with the probable cup defenders against a scratch team consisting of Messrs. Stoddard, La Montagne, Stevenson and Keene. Early in the eighth period, when the score was in favour of Meadowbrook, Mr. Keene struck for goal, when Mr. Milburn, attempting to block the ball, reached under his pony's neck and tripped it. The pony rolled on Mr. Molbern and then rising, trampled and kicked him repeatedly. Should Mr. Milburn be incapaciated, Messrs. Keen,e Stevenson, Ramsey and Stoddard are mentioned for his place. Mr. Waterbury will probably be shifted to back, the new man taking No. 1.

LATEE.

Mr. Milburn has sustained contusions to his chest and back and a concussion. This is his second accident within three weeks, and it is uncertain if he will play in the international matches.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

SETTLEMENT BY GERMAN MINISTER.

BERLIN, May 31.

Herr von Jagow, replying to an interpellation in the Reichstag, repeated Sir Edward Grey's statement regarding the Baghdad Railway. He added that the provision of the Anglo-Turkish Agreement, making Basra the end of the Railway, depended on the condition that the Shatt-el-Arab, from Basra to the Gulf, be made navigable and kept navigable permanently.

The "Pioneers" London correspondent cables.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying in the House of Commons to Sir Edward Grey said: "Now we have got an agreement that the Baghdad railway is not to go beyond Basra without our consent; we have now obtained everything on which I should desire to insist".

TOURNAMENT AT OLYMPIA.

A. V. C. WINS THE KING'S CUP FOR JUMPING.

LONDON, May 31.

The King and Queen visited the Naval and Military Tournament at Olympia to-day, and witnessed the displays in the competitions, including the jumping by officers for the King's Cup.

His Majesty presented the cup to the winner, Colonel P. A. Kenna', V. C.

FIRE ON A STEAMER.

LONDON, May 31.

It is reported from Gothenburg that a fire on steamer "Haileybury," from Rangoon, caused much damage to the vessel and cargo, before it was extinguished.

A NEW GOVERNOR.

LONDON, May 31.

Mr. George Smith, Colonial Secretary, Mauritius, has been gazetted Governor of Nyasaland.

THE HEDJAZ.

ALL ROADS FROM JEDDAH BLOCKED.

JEDDAH, May 30.

All roads inland are blocked. The Beni-Aouf tribe, seven hundred stronge, is reported to be between Jeddah and Mecca.

MOTOR POLO AT RANELAGH.

LONDON, June 1.

Motor-polo is the latest American importation in England, It was introduced in an exhibition match at Ranelagh, yesterday, and was witnessed by a large gathering. The players wore safety helmets and padded armour.

LABOUR OPPORTUNITY.

LONDON, June 1.

Speaking at Oxford, last night, Sir John Simon said that the Liberal reply to Newmarket and Altrincham must be a prompt, bold advance all along the line. The time to tackle the task of raising the level of underpaid labour as a whole had arrived.

ESPIONAGE STORY.

AUSTRIAN COLONEL'S SUICIDE.

SOLD VITAL SECRETS TO RUSSIA.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

VIENNA, May 31.

It is believed that Colonel Redl, of the General Staff, who recently committed suicide, betrayed vitally important military secrets to Russia. He was specially entrusted with the task of detecting espionage. It is stated that another arrest has been made and others are expected.

The conduct of the military authorities in, it is alleged, virtually compelling Redl to commit suicide, is sharply criticised on the ground that his trial might have revealed important clues, and brought to light Redl's accomplices.

It is believed that Redl had been engaged in espionage for fourteen years.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

DANGEROUS FIND IN THE ACADEMY.

LONDON, May 31.

A card-board box, filled with oil-soaked cotton wool and rags, was found yesterday in a room in the Royal Academy. A number of burning tapers were affixed to the box.

LATER.

The Signal-box near Wendover has been burned down. This is supposed to be the work of Suffragettes.

MRS. PANKHURST.

SECOND RELEASE FROM PRISON.

LONDON, May 30.

Mrs. Pankhurst has again been released from prison. She was removed in an ambulance. Her condition is stated to be serious.

THE CHESTERTON CASE.

MR. GODFREY ISAACS' CONNECTION WITH COMPANIES.

LONDON, May 30.

To-day's hearing of the Chesterton libel case was occupied with the evidence of Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, with regard to his connection with public companies.

In cross-examination he admitted that he was connected with a number of automobile and Welsh mining companies, which were unsuccessful. He denied that he had made money by promoting them or by manipulating the market.

CANADA AND THE NAVY.

NO ACTION FOR A YEAR OR TWO.

OTTAWA, May 31.

The Conservatives believe that there will be no election this year. It is believed that the Government will evolve a scheme for the reform of the Senate, will bring in a Redistribution Bill, and perhaps appeal to the people, in a year or two, on the issue of the reform of the Senate and Canada's participation in the naval defence of the Empire.

The London papers recall Mr. Churchill's speech last March, that the Canadian ships were absolutely necessary, and assume that the Admiralty will now lay down three dreadnoughts.

THE WORLD'S PEACE PLAN.

SUPPORTERS AND SIGNIFICANT ABSTAINERS.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

Mr. Bryan has announced that Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Brazil and Peru, have responded favourably to his peace plan, and have asked for details. No nation has replied adversely. Some have asked for time to consider the matter.

GERMAN CRUISER AGROUND.

BERLIN, May 30.

A German cruiser, "Blucher," grounded last night in a thick fog in the Great Belt. The efforts of German warships to pull her off have so far been unsuccessful. The vessel's position is not dangerous. She is lying on soft sand.

SCOTTISH HOME RULE.

LONDON, May 30.

The House of Commons have passed the second reading of the Scottish Liberals Home Rule Bill, by 204 votes to 109.

Mr. McKinnon Wood expressed the Government's approval of the Bill in principle, while they did not commit themselves to the details.

THE PREMIER'S HOLIDAY.

LONDON, May 31.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill have arrived at Marseilles on the way to London.

KING'S RUSSIAN VISIT DENIED.

LONDON, May 30.

Reuter states that not the slightest foundation can be discovered for the newspaper statement that King George is going to Russia. M. Poincare's visit makes June impossible. Nothing is known at Buckingham Palace of any plan for a visit to Russia.

MONGOLIA.

A RUSSO-CHINESE AGREEMENT.

EXISTING AUTONOMY NOT DISTURBED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKIN, May 30.

The Russo-Chinese Agreement with regard to Mongolia has been submitted to the Senate and House of Representatives, who accorded it a favourable reception and referred it to Committees. Negotiations have been conducted in a most conciliatory manner. The broad features of the agreement are that China undertakes not to disturb the previously existing autonomy of Outer Mongolia and recognises the right of the Mongolians of that territory to preserve peace in their own territory, and to prevent the colonisation of non-Mongols. Russia recognises both Outer and Inner Mongolia as an integral portion of China, and undertakes to respect China's rights hitherto acquired there. Russia, as hitherto, is allowed to maintain her Consular guards and officials, but no other officials. She undertakes not to colonise Outer Mongolia. China is to accept the friendly offices of Russia as mediator between China and Mongolia, and to grant certain commercial privileges to Russia in Mongolia.

The conduct of the international relations of Mongolia remains vested in China.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

LONDON, May 30.

Prominent members of the British Press gave a banquet to the London correspondents of the German papers at the Savoy yesterday evening.

Prince Lichnowsky, the German Ambassador in London, toasting the King, said the visit of their Majesties to Berlin had left a deep and joyful impression. It would be remembered as a new token of the peaceful collaboration of the two countries.

A BENGAL DACOITY.

MONEY-LENDER ROBBED BY GANG OF PESHAWARIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 31.

A serious dacoity was committed early yesterday morning, by a gang of twenty Peshwaris at the residence of a money-lender, named Hari Ram of Tala, in the Satkhira sub-divison of Khulna district.

The dacoits broke into the house and forced Hari Ram to give up his keys on pain of instant death and they got away with several thousand rupees.

Two arrests were made later in the day. A quantity of stolen property was discovered, and there are reasons to believe that same gang are responsible for other dacoities and that the head of it lives in Calcutta, and is supposed to be a snake-charmer.

CHINESE FACTIONS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 1.

In connection with the recent trouble between the different sections of the Chinese in Calcutta, a deputation waited upon Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police, to-day. The parties represented to sections of the members of the Chong Yee Thong church. One section stated that Mr. Soonday had been removed from the secretaryship of the church, while the other party led by Mr. Soondy said that the meeting at which he was removed was not a representative one, that he still remained in the office. The Commissioner adviced Mr. Soondy to make over the books of account, the keys of treasury. etc. to his successor, and also advised the other side to move the High Court rather than resort to violence and street brawls, which would implicate them in legal proceedings.

U. P. MUNICIPALITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 1.

In fifteen small municipalities in the United Provinces the Lieut.-Governor has accepted the nominations of non-officials as chairmen. In the resolution on the subject Sir James Meston says that he is of opinion that time has come for a further advance in the direction of reducing official agency in the machinery of local self-Government' so as to give the people a better insight into the working of representative institutions. The present appointments will make thirty-three municipalities with non-fficial chairmen. Sir James Meston hopes it will be possible to give the boards before many years free choice in the election of their chairmen.

AGRA POISONING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 1.

In Allahabad High Court, the appeal of the servant, Nur Baksh, who was convicted of administering poison to his master and mistress, Lieut. and Mrs. Anderson, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment by the judge of Agra was heard on Saturday before Mr. Justice Ryves, who upheld the conviction and declined to interfere with the sentence.

EXPLORING THE SANPO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 31.

The survey party which worked north-eastwards, through the Abor country, is still keeping the field. Captain Mors, head of the Survey of India, and Capt. F. M. Bailey of the Political Department, are officers with it, and are exploring the course of the Sanpo.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

ORDERED TO BE GENERAL THROUGHOUT INDIA.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN CEASE WORK.

MILITARY PICKETS AT LOCAL STATIONS.

NO RESPONSE IN BENGAL.

It is just possible that the disturbance on the B. B. & C. I. Railway would be ended soon. On Saturday a conference was held with Major Shelly, by the delegates of the strikers, who were represented by Mr. Dubash, solicitor. Mr. Page, Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, was also present at the conference. The conference lasted several hours, and it was only after 7 in the evening that the men could arrive at any understanding.

The grievances of the men, which were reported in these columns, were fully discussed and the Agent gave them his reply. W

Regarding the question of the provident fund, the men were told that it was a matter to be decided by the Board of Directors at Home and the matter would be submitted to them. As to the increase in wages and rates of allowance demanded, an increase would be allowed after due consideration, and the scale of wages at present following would be compared with that adopted by the G. I. P. Railway, and would be made to conform therewith.

A workman who received less than Rs. 50, if he happened to be injured in an accident while on duty, would be given full time wages for a day, to the extent of Rs, 50; and one who received more than Rs. 50 would be given the full amount of Rs. 50.

No change, the Agent stated, could be made in the present condition of compensation paid to the family of a workman in the case of a fatal accident, and the six months' wages now given could be continued, and the workmens' request for eighteen months' wages would not be acceded to. It was not in the power of the Agent to make any alteration in the existing system; neither was it within the power of the Board to deal with the matter, and as it rested solely with the Government of India, the Agent promised them that, when a reasonable opportunity occured, he would try to move in the matter.

No concession could be made regarding holidays, and they must remain as they were, as any interference with would bethem objected to seriously by particular communities. As regards the request to have twenty-six days reckoned as constituting a month, the Agent promised them that he would do his best to have the workshop open for as many days as possible and make the month consist of twenty-six working days.

The question of making the leave rules for European mechanics applicable to Native workmen was entirely in the hands of the Secretary of State, and the Agent could do nothing in the matter.

It was put forward by the workmen that the railway management had imposed certain restrictions on the men, against the sanction accorded by the Government of India, regarding the gratuities allowed the workmen. In reply to this, the Agent told them that he was unable to understand their statement of the restrictions ocmplained of; and, if they were definitely put to him, he promised to move the matter for the consideration of the Board. He promised to see that modifications were made in the matter of probate for families of deceased employes. He stated that only persons entitled to payments from the provident fund might receive these to the extent of Rs. 2,000 without any probate or letters of administration.

Dealing with the question of late admission, the Agent stated that persons coming late by one train would be allowed admission; but if the train were late, they would be allowed to work from 9 o'clock in the morning.

As regards the complaint regarding the new system of wages to apprentices in the works, the Agent replied that the system had not been enforced as yet.

The question of presidency allowance was beyond the Agent's powers to be dealt with, but it would also be considered along with the equalization of pay in conformity with the scale in force on the G. I. P. Railway.

Further, if any oppression, as complained of, by the chargemen towards the workpeople, be brought to the notice of the Agent, or his attention be called to any undue hardship, he would be very glad to remove it.

Regarding workmen's train tickets, he would consult the Traffic Superintendent on the matter, and if that officer had no objection, the charges of train tickets issued to those living in the local suburbs would be reduced to a third of the charges for the public.

The solicitor communicated the Agent's reply to the workmen, who promised to abide by it, provided a notice giving effect to his decisions, were posted on the workshop door The grievances of the men in the running, shed were also brought before the Agent, who told them to resume work and put in a firesh petition, when it would be considered. The workmen, therefore, are unwilling to resume work until the matter of the running shed men is also decided.

The reports published in some news papers on Saturday and Sunday that a general strike of all hands on every railway system in India, Burmah and Ceylon, was ordered by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and that the order was to be carried out at 12 noon yesterday, were believed by many credulous people and very large crowds collected at the various principal stations in Bombay, at midday, to see the hands leave work and come out.

There was considerable exaggeration in the statements made by people who came from different places in the town and good deal of confusion was noticed.

When men came to relieve their colleagues at noon Sunday, as usual, most of them were confused at the scene they saw and the rumours they were hearing. Some hesitated to join and commence duty lest they should be the only ones who were working and some waited to make inquiries as to what the real state of affairs was.

At Colaba, the terminus of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the station master and his staff were at their posts on Sunday morning but the difficulty caused by the strike of firemen on the line was felt and though the through trains came in and left alright, the same difficulty as on Saturday was felt about running the local trains.

The authorities had found firemen to work some local trains and a list showing the probable timings of ten trains to be run between 3-15 and 9-5 p.m. was put up on the notice board for the anxious inquirers who came at all hours of the day to know if any trains could be run.

MESSAGE ABOUT TROUBLE.

After these arrangements were made, messages were received at Colaba, Grant Road, and Parel Stations, that the strikers were becoming troublesome and more police assistance was needed at Dadar Junction, where the mob attempted to stop trains and pull the firemen from the engines.

These reports were found to be highly exaggerated but there were some grounds for sending the message. About this time the 1-30 p. m. train was waiting to start from Colaba, and the authorities at once utilised the engine to run a small special to take a detachment of Railway and City Policemen to the scene of the trouble.

In the mean time the police guard (both City and Railway waiting at Parel, walked down to the spot where it was stated the mob had become unruly. The police already on the spot were able to cope with the trouble, however, and the reinforcement was there in time to check all further trouble.

What happened was this:—The workshop strikers, instead of waiting till Monday morning, as arranged between the Agent and their solicitor, again came out and collected near the Dadar shed and decided to stop even the few firemen who were working. When they could not succeed by threats and persuation, they tried force.

A goods train was shunting near the shed and some men rushed at the engine and struck the firman. He was injured slightly but was considerably frightened. He got down at Grant Road Station, where he was safely conveyed, and said: "No more shall I go on work. I am afraid I will be killed. Let me go home." And he was allowed to go home.

Another incident happened about the same time and at the same place. A fireman, as he finished duty and was going home, was taken hold of by the strikers and not allowed to go back to work after meals.

Hooted out from Dadar Junction by the Police, about thirty firemen came up at Parel and awaited the arrival of a local train to deal similarly with the fireman. But the police Superintendent went up to them and succeeded in pursuading them to go back without creating any trouble.

The whole of the B. B. and C. I. Railway line, as far as the Bandra Bridge, is guarded by the police and no further reports of violence or trouble were received

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The Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway writes:—

The running of local trains on the B. B. & C. I. Railway was considerably interfered with on Saturday and Sunday owing to the firemen of the Locomotive Department having struck work.

The authorities had received no intimation that these men intended to go out, and up to 11-30 a.m. on Saturday, did not know what their grievances were.

It is rumoured that a petition was presented to the Agent later on in the day, but what the grievances are, has not yet transpired.

Until the matter is settled the local train service will continue to be restricted, especially during the middle hours of the day.

In the busy hours of the morning and evening, every endeavour is being made to run sufficient trains to meet the requirements of the public.

The Through Passenger Train services are being maintained in full.

ENGLISH MAIL DELAYED.

The inward English mail is not expected here over metre-gauge till some time to-night. Express and passengers trains from Madras have been arriving from six to eight hours late, but two goods trains have been worked between Jalarpet and Bangalore since yesterday.

Owing to the Madras mail having arrived late on Saturday night the mail steamer "Mantua" left Bombay harbour at 2 a.m. yesterday.

Enquiries made on Saturday, at the G. I. P., however, showed that the mandate of the Society would be ill-respected by the G. I. P. men, though there are some firebrands who are expressing undue enthusiasm for the respite afforded by a strike, just for a diversion and not to gain any object.

The English mail that ought to have sailed on Saturday could not leave the harbour till Sunday early morning as the Madras and South Indian Mails did not arrive before the Saturday night.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

At the Victoria Terminus Station quite a crowd collected to see what was going to happen at 12 noon yesterday, the hour announced by some as the time for a general strike of all hands.

The over-night hands were relieved and the new-comers were wondering what they should do. The station masters, coaching clerks, ticket examiners, ticket collectors and others were at their post.

But the trouble was apparent out when

no guard could be seen to work the local train at 12-45. One of the traffic inspectors was put in charge of the train, but the driver refused to start. He wanted a proper guard.

It was soon evident that the guards had come out and some of the drivers, also in sympathy with them, would not work.

The authorities were able to make arrangements to run the Nagpur Mail alright, though it was late by several minutes. (2-20 p.m.)

The Poona Mail left at 3 o'clock and then four or five local trains were run.

About twenty drivers are ready to work and some guards too.

In a few cases some of the young ticket collectors pluckily accepted the offer of running the trains and act as guards.

THE GENERAL ON INSPECTION.

When messages were received at Bori Bandar of the trouble likely to be caused by the strikers at Dadar and Parel, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the two deputies and Mr. White of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, went to the spot. Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, also motored to the scene. The armed police of the B. B. and C. I. RailwaE were also sent out.

In the afternoon General Gorringe commanding the Bombay Brigade, went over the line, to see if any military assistance weterequired by the police or the Railway.

Everything was quiet in the evening. But as a precautionary measure. a small number of men under a non-commissioned officer, of the Sherwood Foresters were posted on the Bori Bunder Station of the G. I. P. and a few men from the same Regiment were sent to Byculla, by the Raichur Mail which left Bori Bunder at 10 p.m.

The local trains of the B. B. & C. I. R. were run with a military guard on them.

THROUGH SERVICE.

The through trains on the B.B. & C.I. line were run as usual, but the G.I.P. had to cancel many on account of the strike of guards and drivers.

They had cancelled seven trains. The Punjab Mail, the three Poona Passenger trains, and the three Nasik trains, Manmad Express the Delhi Express and the Itarsi Passenger.

This morning the Poona Passenger will leave Bori Bunder at 4-20 a.m.

The General Traffic Manager has announced what arrangements have been made for the present and during the currency of the strike which may be seen in our advertisements columns.

THE AGENT'S CIRCULAR.

Two circulars issued by Major Hepper, Agent of the G.I.P. R., have been pasted at all the stations.

The first circular was issued on Saturday in which was stated that the administration of the G. I. P. Railway had learnt with regret that the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants had called upon the staff who were members of the Society to stop work. The administration considered that the staff would take no steps likely to affect their individual future without weighing the consequences. The relations between the company and its staff were believed to be satisfactory and the administration would do everything in its power in the interests of the Company and the men themselves, to prevent a rupture in these relations. It was accordingly notified that the men belonging to the various departments who remained loyal to the Company would receive double wages a d allowances during the currency of the strike or until further order.

The staff were reminded that those who absented themselves from duty without permission broke continuity of their service for retiring gratuity.

The second circular issued on Sunday noon and posted at all the stations was to the effect that in view of the representation that the contents of the first circular might not have been known to all members of the staff in time for them to consider the position, it was notified that those members of the staff who might have absented themselves after the issue of the first circular would be allowed to resume duty up to noon on Monday and such absence would not count as a break in the service for retiring gratuity.

The administration was most unwilling to find that the staff would take an action which would on better consideration, they could see was fatal to the interests of themselves and their families. It was hoped that the staff who had struck work would grasp this opportunity to set matters right.

EMPLOYES' MEETING.

A meeting of the men of the loco. department and some of the traffic department who were absent from work yesterday was held last evening. It continued for a long time and it was found they could not come to any unanimous decision.

In the meantime the situation remains the same and there would be a partial strike even to-day.

The attitude taken up by some guards in the running rooms was found to be troublesome. Whenever a guard started to go on duty he was badly treated by the others who had come out and did not allow him to take his box, the flags, lamp and uinform belt. At 7-20 p. m. when a local was about to be started the guard found himself ain similar difficulty and until a party of six men went to his rescue he could not come out.

THE TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION.

CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY DEFFER

CALCUTTA, June 1.

Mr. James, President, Indian Telegraph Association writes to the press as as follows:—As publication has been given in several newspapers during the past few days to more than one statement imputeing to the Indian Telegraph Association its alleged support in the present strik, on Madras and Southern Mharatte Railway, my committee desire me to empathically disclaim any intention on the part of this Association to amalgamate with the strikers. As.A.S,R.S. is an union standing "to protect railway men" only, so also is Indian Telegraph Association an organisation according to its aims and objected solely "to safeguard interest of the subordinate telegraph service." It is erroneous to suppose that as Government servants the Telegraph Association could unite with foreign societies who have nothing in common except perhaps adoption of the same bare motto that "Unity is Strength". My committee considers that to cast our lot with the strikers is to insensate a step for the Association to take on more sentiment. Whatever assurance might have been given to the Amalgamated Society by irresponsible persons of this Association should therefore be treated as unauthorised.

The meeting of the Telegraph hands in Bombay held last evening, the feeling was in favour of sympathizing with the striker s on the Madras and Southern Maharatha Railway. They were of the opinion that men from various centres should not have been sent to replace the strikers on the Madras system.

It was resolved that a demand should be made that men drafted from the telegraphs to the M. and S. M. Railway should be sent back to their respective centres otherwise the men should strike in a body. The time given is up to Tuesday evening up to 9 o'cioek.

SITUATION IN POONA.

A representative of the "Poona Mail" made exhaustive enquiries at the station and among railwaymen, late on Saturday night. The message from the Society had then been received, and there was considerable animation among the men. But this was not entirely on account of the order to strike. The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway had not allowed things to go by default, and had sent a message to all stations, the following being a copy of the same:—

"The administration of the G. I. P. Railway has learned with the utmost regret that the Amalgamated Society has called upon the staff who are members of the Society to stop work. The administration trust that the employes will take no steps likely to affect individual futures without carefully weighing the consequences.

"The relations between the Company and its employes are belived to be satisfactory, and the administration intends to do everything in its power in the interest of the Company and of the men themselves to prevent a rupture of those relations.

"It is accordinglynotified that all station staffs and running staffs, also the staffs employed in engine sheds, who remain loyal to the Company, will receive double pay and allowances during the currency of the strike, or until further orders.

The staff are reminded that those who absent themselves from duty" without permission thereby break the continuity of their service for retiring gratuity.

Our representative saw some of the men and there can be no doubt that at noon to-day the majority of the Society men will cease work in obedience to the orders of the Society.

The Station-master and his two assistants in Poona are all Society men; but we state on authority that the Station-master Mr. Callaghan will not strike.

News from Lanauli says that the Society men there will join the movement.

In Poona the three station-masters. as stated previously, and four of the dozen signallers, belong to the Society; but Mr. Callaghan told our representative that he believes he can work the station as in normal times, and that the express trains between Bombay and Poona will run as usual, though perhaps late.

DECLARATION OF LOYALTY.

Our representative was requested by Messrs. J. Callaghan (Station-master) and W. Read (Assistant Station-master the two senior members of the Society in Poona, to state definitely that whatever may happen they will not participate in this strike.

We have no grievances, they said, we are treated by our officers with the greatest consideration, and have access to them at all times. Why should we strike ? Apart from all other questions we do not think we are justified in jeopardising the well-being of our wives end families by joining in a quarrel with which we have no concern. That settles the matter so far as we are concerned. We do not consider that the Society has any warrant to call upon its members on other lines to join in this matter.

SITUATION IN POONA AND LANOULA.

POONA, June 1.

The guards in the G. I. P. running room here struck work this noon and refused to take the trains out. The 11-50 a. m. train started half an hour late, in charge of two ticket collectors. There was some commotion a little later, when word was brought that porters were going to strike, but the railway officials assembled the men and explained to them the folly and danger of striking, when they were not members of the Amalgamated Society. The men then expressed their readiness to go on with their duties. It is not known yet whether the Loco, men at Lanoula and other big stations will throw in their lot with the guards. If they do not, there is hardly any chance of dislocation of traffic.

Another Poona correspondent writes: —The situation here his almost normal. The station staff have remained loyal, but there are four Bombay guards and five brakesmen, who have struck. Notwithstanding this, however, trains have been disposed of without difficulty excepting the passenger due to leave here ten to-night which was cancelled for want of vehicles, as the corresponding train from Bombay was cancelled.

The Agent's telegram on Saturday created a profoundly favourable impression here and most of the men I have interviewed are enthusiastic in praise of MajorHepper's tact The Agent to-day again wired for the benefit of men, who did not see the first message giving strikers until noon on Monday to return to duty without penalty. The members of the Society on the South-ea t section wired to the Society to-day that they consider there is no reason to strike and that the men on the M. and S. M. Ry. had a remedy in the law-courts. They informed the Society that they considered its action hasty and incorrect. Meanwhile news has just been received that the entire loco and traffic staff, except station master, have struck at Sholapur, frem which station a message was sent earlier in the day to the Society, deprecation strike.

The Raichur Mail to Bombay left Poona in time and the passenger train left at mid-night instead of eleven-thirty as usual. It is rumoured here that the loco and traffic departmentsat lanovly will jion the strike ; but I am informed that there are as least three men there namely, a Ghat driver, a night foreman and a local inspector, who will remain loyal on the arrival of the Raichur Mail here.

Much amusement was caused by the Bombay Mail arriving in charge of Guard Critchell, who is a trustee of the Society, and it is further remarked that the line in sympathy with whose victimes the G. I. P, men are going out is getting all its trains away over the metre-gauge section without difficulty.

A traffic official interviewed by the "Poona Mail" representative considers there will be little trouble in Poona. The firm and loyal conduct of the Station Master, Mr. Callaghan, and his assistant, Mr. Read are commanding much admiration, and it is certain their loyalty has nipped the movement here. I am requested to state an to-morrow the mail to Bombay and the through passenger will run without fail

NO EFFECT IN BENGAL.

NUMBER OF UNION MEMBERS INSIGNIFICANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 1.

Inquiries at the headquarters of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal State Railways here to-day, show that the call for a general strike has had no effect whatever. The number of members of the Amalgamated Society at Howrah and Sealdah is quite insignificant and if these men did go on strike, it would not affect the working of the lines in the slightest degree. A man, who said he was a member of the Society, stated that there were not more than one hundred members all told in Howrah and Sealdah and that it would be a most foolish thing they could do to strike. He himself, he said had no intention of ceasing work and he knew the other members had not thought about it. The call for a general strike was absurd and he could not understand the Society and its officials having issued it.

An official of the East Indian Railway said the general strike order was a huge piece of bluff. The Amalgamated Society was on its last legs and this was an attempt to keep it going, but it could not possibly succeed. If all the members of the Society on the East Indian system in the Howrah District struck work, it would not affect the running of a single train, they being so few. As to the men, they were too well paid and looked after and they had moreover learnt such a bitter lesson last time, that it would be folly for the men to dream of going out again. Similar views were exprressed by the men at Sealdah.

M. AND S. M. RAILWAY.

Madras, May 31.

Interviewed by a *Madras Times'* representative, Mr. A. R, Anderson, the Agent, said that no further negotiations had taken place between the Company and the men. The outlook was distinctly brighter. More trains were coming through, and in a short space of time they hoped to be able to resume normal passenger traffic working. Asked what would be the Company's attitude to the men on the strike, Mr. Anderson said that they had no desire to be hard on the men. He did not think that the majority of the men had struck willingly. He thought that not more than say one in five had done so. Others had struck either because they say that other members of the Society had struck, and therefore they thought that they had to follow suit, or owing to the influence that had been brought to bear upon them. Under these circumstances, he was willing to deal leniently with the men, provided they showed a reasonable spirit and did not delay too long to return. If they were willing to come back to work within a reasonable time, they would be taken on again, and he mentioned the fact that seven guards at Bitragunta, one of the principal centres of the strike disaffection, had wired to the General Traffic Manager asking to be permitted to resume duty. In the meantime, they were taking on large numbers of men in the place of the strikers and would, he hoped, soon be in a position to resume something approaching to normal working. In this connection, he added, they were now running goods trains and a start was being made on the work of clearing off the arrears of the goods traffic on hand.

On being told that at the meeting of the men at the Commercial Hotel, on Thursday evening, it was said that 1,400 men were on strike, Mr. Anderson said that no credence should be placed in these figures given by the Society. There are no more men absent at Perambur than during the normal times, the only exception being that many of the men in the power-house went on strike after breakfast this morning. This did not cause any inconvenience, he added, as the work was being carried on with the remaining staff without any interruption. There was no strike whatever in the workshops.

Generally speaking of the telegrams from the General Secretary offering to submit the question to arbitratoin, he said that it was like offering to arbitrate while at the same time holding a pistol at their heads.

In conclusion, he said he hoped that they would soon be able to assure the public that the normal service had been established.

The officials of the Traffic Department were equally optimistic in their attitude regarding the question. The representative was told that many more trains had been got through. The Bangalore, Bombay and Calcutta trains had arrived, and others were running with considerably less delay than formerly. It is anticipated that the line to Bombay will be opened very shortly. Goods trains were running in order and taken all round, things were beginning to assume their normal aspect. The signalmen were coming back to work in Madras. The two stations which had been closed owing to the strike, viz., Villivakkum and Gummidipundi, were re-opened. There was every sign of the men being willing to come back.

Another version of the situation was given by one of the officials intimately connected with the actual working of the line. He was even more confident than others. Interviewed, he conceded that to-morrow would see the restoration of all the usual passenger trains in the running list, and normal working all over the system within two or three days. The signalmen were coming back in Madras, and the Government had lent the services of over forty signallers since Thursday. Referring to the seven guards who had wired from Bitragunta, asking to be permitted to resume duty, he said, that one of these was a well-known member of the A. S. R. S.

From enquiries made at the Perambur workshops, it is understood that the attendance of the men at the shops has been practically normal these two days. All machines are at work. It is, therefore, incorrect to state that 1,400 hands went out.

Mr. Yardley has been holding meetings near the Perambur Workshops for two or three dayspast and has succeeded in enrolling a few members of the A. S. R. S.

It is officially announced that all Indian guards and brakesmen and the nine Eurasian guards at Bitragunta have resumed duty and all signallers on th North-East line have also gone back to work.

NON-STRIKERS ASSAULTED.

BANGALORE, May 31.

At Benson Town level-crossing last night the gate-keeper was attacked with stones and brickbats by the strikers, who, it is feared, also disturbed other non-strikers, such as signallers and parcel clerks, at their quarters at the Cantonment Station.

Replying to the Bangalore Trades Association, the Agent of the M. and S. M. Railway refers them to a letter addressed by him to the Madrass papers yesterday on the subject. There is another reply from the Railway Servants' Society, saying that the Agent at Madras has been warned that, unless the arbitration proposal is accepted before sunset of the 30th, the situation on the other Railways by midnight would be serious.

MILITARY RECALLED.

The British Resident in Mysore has not yet replied. The Military have today recalled the Sappers from the up line who replaced the menials on strike on urgent orders from the Goverment. This is calculated to further disorganise the strike situation. There is a report that the Railway telegraph line has been cut in two places near Guntakal junction, but repairs were quickly effected. The Government signallers here are rumoured to be dissatisfied with their translations to strike duty.

IMPORTANT MADRAS MEETING.

MADRAS, May 31.

At the meeting held at 8-30 last night, at the Commercial Hotel there was a larger crowd than at the previous meeting Mr. Yardley was in the chair.

Mr. Yardley began by stating that the information about the progress of the strike movement given to the officers of the Railway was not correct. On the other hand, the information furnished to the Society was by men who were branch secretarries all over the line and who could be relied upon to give true information. The Society was therefore, convinced that the news they were getting was correct. He was in a position to state that at this moment 6,000 men on the B. B. & C.I, Railway were on-strike. If no arbitration took place within a short time they could depend upon all the other lines in India and Burma going out (cheers).

Mr. Engleken said that the situation to-day was a hundred per cent. worse than it was twenty-four hours previously Rumours had been circulated in the Press that their Perambur friends were not on strike. He challenged anybody to deny his statement that to-night the Perambur shops were at a dead stand and that the two thousand and odd men there were on strike. The meeting held that morning at Perambur had been a great success. The power house, had ceased to work that morning. He had evidence to show that the conduct of the officers on the M. and S. M. Railway was such that if it were made public in the Press, the officers of the Northern Railways would be ashamed of their brother-officers on the M. and S. M. Railway. It had been stated in the Press by the Agent that the Society had given the order to strike, and offered arbitration afterwards. Nothing was further from the truth. A number of grievances had been in the hands of other officers long before the idea of a strike was entertained. The Society is a registered society and its aims and objects were to represent the grievances of its members in a constitutonal manner, and it was an invariable rule and practice to resort to a strike only as the last step, and that was what was done in the present case. Mr. Rogers did not require the Agent to appoint him a member of the arbitration board. All that he desired was that the Agent should recognize his employes and give them justice, and noting more.

The crisis now came to a serious pitch, and the Agent had been given time till sunset to-day to decide whether he would accept an arbitration board or not. Failing the acceptance of that offer by the Agent, an order would be issued to men on the foreign lines to go out on strike. He had already issued orders to those men to be ready.

The days of slavery had gone, and they were in a country where the Union Jack was flying. He had received a report that the Assistant Engineer Mr. Wright, had assaulted a pointsman., He was ashamed to state that such a man had come to India from his country in England. The rumours that some of the men on strike were resuming duty were nothing but official bluffe.

THE SOCIETY'S FINANCES.

Mr. Engleken then proceeded to speak about the strength of the Society and its financial position. He said that the men on the G. I. P. line, who were members of the Society, were determined to stand by their fellow-members on the M. and S M. Railway line. He hoped that within twenty-four hours from now he would be in a position to show them what kind of men they had in Northern India. He had on the table a bundle of papers which were copies of representations made to the Agent and other officers about the grievances of certain men during the past three months, and in the face of that fact the Agent had the audacity to announce to the Press that no representation of any grievance had been made to him. In conclusion, Mr. Engleken said that the Society was determined to stand by the strikers and to spend the last pie out of their funds, and it would be a long day before the Society spent its last pie. The Society was a a union formed to protect the railwaymen. The official bluff had started and the officers would soon make offers to the strikers. He therefore exhorted the strikers not to accept any offers without the authority of the General Secretary (cheers).

The Assistant Station Master of Korukupet then explained the present situation in Tamil, and attacked the Anglo-Indian papers for publishing false and misleading statem ents about the progress of the strike.

SITUATION IMPROVING.

MADRAS, May 31.

Enquiries from theRailway authorities to-day go to show that there is a steady improvement in the conditions and that they are in a position to run more and more trains. It is quite true that the Agent received an ultimatum from Mr. Rogers, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, that unless an arbitration was agreed to, there would be a general strike on all the railway systems in India. The enquiries also go to show that there is no strike at the Perambur Workshops, and that beyond the normal number of absentees,all the rest of this large establishment are at work.

A telegram from Bitragunta states that the whole of the staff, including menials, have resumed work.

POSITION IN BURMA.

RANGOON, May 31.

Inquiries at the Burma Railway headquarters this morning elicited the fact that nothing is known of any possibility of extension of the railway strike to Burma. There has been no talk of any past, prospective or possible grievances peculiar to the staff of the Burma Railways, and the poesibility of concerted sympathetic action in Burma is remote.

"The Burma railways," says the *Times*, "stand on a totally different footing from the Indian railways, as the railways in this province are entirely local and of course have no junction with Indian railways. A strike on one Indian railway naturally dislocates traffic on an adjoining system ; the same cannot be said with regard to Burma. So the utility of any such strike for Burma as an aid to the Indian strikers is rather too improbable a proposition to need any consideration. Mr. Rogers speak of 28,000 fellow-workers in India and Burma as ready to strike, but so far as can be learned, very few of the staff of the Burma railway belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants."

ON THE NIZAM RAILWAY.

SECUNDERABAD, June 1.

News of the A. S. R, S. proclamation is received here with only mild sensation although the Ma'ority of the Railway hands have full sympathy with the strikers. Sympathy alone does not, they think warrant participation in a general strike, especially as it is considered enough if the big railways strike as the Nizam's Railway will be of little good. In such and event the greater part of their main traffic would in any case automatically cease.

Interviewed by an Associated Press representative this morning, Pestonjee, an engine driver of 29 years' service, said "It had to be something more than symyathy to cause a strike on the Nizam's Railway, where, so far the loco. department are concerned, there 's not the slightest grievance. The oniy thing which might cause trouble would be an order to assist in M. S. M. Railway; we would object to that."

BOMBAY, June 1.

Last night the following warning was issued by the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway:—Intending passengers are warned of the uncertainty of the train service on this railway at present, and are advised to postpone their journeys if possible.

PASSENGERS DELAYED AT RAICHUR.

RAICHUR, June 1.

Things have improved very little here, the men resolutely decline to resume work. Mr. White, Station Master, is practically alone piloting the few the trains in and setting the points himself. The block-instrument, which had been tampered with, has been put right by the electrical engineer, who has arrived with two military signallers and "line clear" is now being obtained from Matmari, which has hitherto cut off. A number of passengers have had long waits here and spent their time visiting the Raichur ruins.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 31.

Twenty more men, all passed guards with qualifications as signallers. The station master, yard foremen, etc who have been recruited in Calcutta, left last night for Waltair, whence they will be drafted for work at various stations, on the M. and S. M. line. This makes a total of 42 sent from here and there are twenty more, ready to go.

CHARGES AGAINST RAILWAY AUTHORITIES.

Mr. H. T. Engleken, theTravelling Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, addressed a meeting of strikers this afternoon. He bitterly complained that telegrams sent by, and also addressed to him had been supressed by the authorities. In the course of the morning the speaker interviewed the Superintendent of Telegraphs on the subject, but received no satisfactory reply. In the circumstances, the speaker had placed the matter in the hands of Messrs. Short, Bewes and Co., the well-known solicitors.

The action of the authorities, in suppressing telegrams, was a most high-handed measure, but the men were not going to be frightened into submission by any amount of official bluff. The cause for which they were fighting was a just cause, and they were bound to win in the end.

The speaker warmly eulogised the strikers on the excellent way in which they were conducting themselves, and expressedthe hope that they would always continue to behave in such a way as not to alienate public sympathy which they now enjoyed.

A few minutes after the meeting terminated. Mr. Engleken received a wire from Bombay intimating that a general strike has been proclaimed on the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways; and that the Telegraph Association was also going to throw in its lot with the strikers.

MILITARY WITHDRAWN AND RETURNED.

BANGALORE, May 31.

The withdrawal of about 180 Sapper's who replaced the strikers, has, to-night been followed by the withdrawal of the Cameron Highlanders, whose colonel has telegraphed the Agent of the railway to that effect cancelling his arrangements with the railway, notwithstanding that the railway authorities have made an urgent request for the retention of the military. Goods trains have been cancelled again to-day.

BANGALORE, June 1.

The orders recalling the Sappers are cancelled this morning and those men, who were removed yesterday by military authorities, have been returned.

The Benson Town, gatekeeper, was attacked again by strikers with stones last night and has gone out.

More recruits for all sorts of purposes were sent up the line from Bangalore last night by a mail train, which started two hours late in consequence of having to take on the inward English mails to Madras.

A goods train is expected in from Bowringpet this morning, clearing some of the congestion at that junction.

There are vague reports that the South Indian system struck this morning and that the G. I. P. have decided to go out at noon.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUBURBAN SERVICE.

On and from Monday the 2nd instant and during the period of the strike endeavours will be made to run the following Local Service, but the public are advised that these arrangements are liable to alteration or cancellation at any time as may be found necessary.

UP TRAINS.

No.	Station from		Leave Bombay.	Arrive Bombay.
64	Kalyan	...	7- 0	9-22
74	Thana	...	8-40	10- 0
46	Kalyan	...	8-42	10-10
48	Kalyan	...	9- 8	10-49

DOWN TRAINS.

No.	Station to		Leave Bombay.	Arrive destination.
*47	Kalyan	...	5-40	7-46
89	Thana	...	17-35	18-44
59	Kalyan	...	17-56	19-38
61	Kalyan	...	18-25	20-43
63	Kalyan	...	19-20	20-55

*This train will run on Mondays. It will also run on Wednesday the 4th instant.

2. These trains will stop at all stations. Further trains will be run if circumstances permit.

3. The following trains for G. I. P. Parel workmen will also run except on Tuesday 3rd inst.

No. 62 Leave Kalyan..... 6-11
No. 57 Leave Bombay 17-22
Arrive Bombay 8-10
Arrive Kalyan 19-10

Note.—The public may travel between Parel and Bombay by these trains.

No. 62 up will run on Tuesday 3rd instant as a public train.

TRAIN SERVICES.

For the present endeavours will be made to run the following trains :—

SOUTH EAST LINE.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

DOWN TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Leaving Bombay.
19	Express	8 hours.
3	Mail	14-45 ,,
25	Passenger	23-15 ,,

UP TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Leaving Poona.
4	Mail	7 hours.
20	Passenger	11-50 ,,
22	Express	15-15 ,,

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND RAICHUR.

DOWN TRAIN.

No.	Train.	Leaving Bombay.
9	Mail	22-0 hours.

UP TRAIN.

		Due to arrive in Bombay.
10	Mail	6 hours.

NORTH EAST LINE.

DOWN TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Leaving Bombay.
1	Nagpur Mail	14-45 hours.
7	Jubbulpore Mail	21-0 ,,

UP TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Due to arrive in Bombay.
2	Nagpur Mail	8-45 hours.
8	Jubbulpore Mail	13-20 ,,

The up and down Punjab Mail Trains will only run between Itarsi and Delhi. Passengers by these trains will be conveyed between Bombay and Itarsi by the Jubbulpore Mail Trains.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bambay, 1st June, 1913.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	,, 11 0
Quarterly	,, 6 0
Monthly...	,, 2 0
SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	,, 13 8
Quarterly...	,, 7 0
Monthly...	,, 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0 per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	,, 3-8 do.
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Fifth and upwards..	,, 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	,, 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Re. 1½ per Inch

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

ALLEGED MURDER.

Mr. H. P. T. Lathy, Acting Coronor Bombay, yesterday held an inquest touching the death of Hardas Haridas, a Bania, aged 50.

The deceased was living in a hut at Pedder road, and the evidence showed that his two relatives, Welji and Bhauji, who had come to see him, assaulted him, in consequence of which he died.

The verdict of the jury was that the deceased died of injuries received from a kick given by Welji and that the act of Welji and Bhauji was punishable under the Penal Code.

DEATH FROM HEAT STROKE.

H. Georgie, a European aged 35 died of hemorrage of brain, due to heat stroke, on Saturday last. The deceased was supervising the work of the labourers at the New Docks. He complained of giddyness and was allowed to go. He hardly moved a few paces when suddenly he fell down and died.

An enquest was held when a verdict of death fr6m natural cause was recorded.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested fromthe first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay

KEATING'S
WORM TABLETS
A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat
Sold by Druggists all Druggists
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a quick agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists,
THOMAS KEATING,
London, S.E.

PREPAID TO YOUR PORT.

Ten Days' Trial allowed. Direct from Factory. Highest-grade British BIKE.
Coventry Flyers
WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS
Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc.
LATEST MODELS £3.10s. £9
Tyres and accessories at half-usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on sample machine. Agents wanted.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. A. 297 LIVERPOOL.

For particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept. A. 297." P. O Box 249 Hornby Road, Bombay.

Everything is so evenly raised with
"PAISLEY FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder
that it is cooked throughout.
That is why home-made cakes, pastry and rolls raised with Paisley Flour are so wholesome and digestible.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

STRIKE-LEADER'S CONVICTION.

An application was made on Saturday before their Lordships the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, on behalf of one Bhapulal Manecklal, for a revision of the case in which he was convicted under the Indian Penal Code for the abetment of a commission of an offence by a class of persons exceeding ten in number.

From the facts of the case, it would appear that Bhapulal had advised the Municipal sweepers of the town of Nadiad, to go on strike and they had acted on the advice. The sweepers, it was alleged, had certain grievances against the Municipality, regarding their pay and their hours of work. The provisions of the Municipal Servants Act were enforced on the men under which they were bound to serve a notice of two months to the authorities in case they intended leaving the Municipal service. On Bhapulal's advice the men intimated their desire to leave the service after the expiry of a month, the Municipality failing to redress this grievances. However, their requests were not acceded to and one hundred and forty men went on strike. Two of the strikers were prosecuted under the Municipal Act and punished. Bhapulal, against whom a criminal charge was preferred, was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 101 or in default to undergo an imprisonment for three months.

The Sessions Judge rejected the appeal of Bhapulal, hence the present application to their lordships.

Their Lordships after hearing the pleader, rejected the application.

THE POLICE COURTS.

HOUSE AGENT IN TROUBLE.

The case in which Mr. Bhavansi Nagsi Merchant, managing director of the Cosmopolitan Bank, charged Vasantrao Dhotre, a partner of B. Sakharamji and Co., with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs 250, was heard before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Campbell, bar-at-law, with Messrs. Godinho and B. T. Desai, pleaders, appeared for the accused.

The complainant examined, stated that he took the premises occupied by the bank through the accused. He paid accused Rs. 250 inadvance, in November 1912, as rent for December and took a receipt forit. Aftewards in March 1913, the proprietors, Mahomedally Esoofally and Co., demanded rent for three months which he paid. When the bhayya (bill-collector), came for the rent, he sent him to Vasantrao. But he did not pay the money, and no money was offered till the complaint was filed.

The bhayya of the proprietors of the building was next called. He denied that the complainant had ever told him to go to the accused for rent. He said that the complainant told him, on the first occasion he went to him, that he (complainant) would pay the money the next day.

The accused then made a statement. He said that his office had received the Rs. 250 from the complainant, but it was not true that he himself had received the money. His two brothers were partners in the firm. The money was not paid to the proprietors of the building, because it was not to be paid till the execution of the case. He had the agreement signed by the landlord and sent it to the complainant to sign. The complainant received it and told him he would send it signed the next day. But the complainant did not do so. After this the complainant declined to give any commission. He, therefore, did not pay the money back. His commission from the complainant would amount to Rs. 125. He learnt afterwards that the landlords were not willing to pay any commission. He therefore arranged with the complainant that if he managed to make the proprietors forego half the month's rent for December, he (complainant) should pay that amount to him (accused), as his commission from the landlord. He obtained the landlord's consent to forego half the month's rent for December and so he was entitled to Rs. 125 from the complainant as commission from landlord. The complainant was willing that he (accused) should keep the money and therefore paid the rent in March. Till the complainant kept back the agreement, he was not denying that he (accused) was entitled to his commission. Asked by the Magistrate whether there was any reason why complainan should have prosecuted him, accused said he could not say; but, he said, one or two directors of the bank had resigned recently and the complainant suspected that he had something to do with the resignation.

The Magistrate then framed charges against the accused under Section 406 I. P. C.

The complainant was then put in the box and was subjected to a long and severe cross-examination by Mr. Campbell. He denied having known the accused or his elder brother before this transaction. His arrangement with the accused, he said, was to get the premises only for one month, and he paid Rs. 250 as rent for December. He himself arranged with the landlord to remit the rent for the half of December. He had not entered into any agreement regarding the premises. He did not ask for the money till March, because he came to know that the money was not paid only when the bills were brought.

At this stage further hearing was adjourned to the 5th inst.

Before the Court rose, Mr. Campbell applied for the accused to be released on bail. He said that the complainant had contradicted himself on every point and his contentions would be disproved. Moreover the amount was only a paltry sum of Rs. 250. The accused was carrying on a big business which would suffer by his being confined.

The Magistrate said that charges had been framed against the accused and that the material facts of the plaint had not yet been disproved. The Court, therefore refused the application for bail.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged one Ismail Osman and three others before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, with being found in possession of various small quantities of cocaine without a licence.

The first and third accused had had three previous convictions for the same offence and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month and three weeks, respectively. The other two were sentenced to pay fines of Rs. 17 and Rs. 9 each.

NEW LIBRARY AT PIJ.

OPENING CEREMONY.

A local correspondent says :—Pij, a small town 4 miles from Nadiad was all ablaze with enthusiasm on the morning of the 25th May. The young and old men and women of the town and adjoining villlages (particularly the agricultural community) flocked together in holiday attire and spirit to witness the opening ceremony of the new library building, the first of its kind completed since the new liberal rules regrant-in-aid by the Baroda Central Library Department came into operation. The proceedings began with the reading of Secretary's report, the chief feature of which was the uncommonly large number of contributors of all conditions, the contributions ranging from Rs. 250 to annas 4. The library was then opened by Mr. W.A. Borden, the Director of State Libraries, Baroda, who made the following interesting speech :—

"Many centuries ago, a great many centuries ago, ages even, the forefathers of all of us here to-day were born and lived their simple lives not very far from where we, their descendants, are meeting together now. They received what knowledge, what education, they possessed from their fathers before them, and, in turn, passed that knowledge on their children. But the knowledge thus passed on was not the same they had received from their fathers. It had been increased and modified by what they, individually had acquired in their own experience of life. This knowledge was very practical. It had to do, mainly, with the acquisition of food, clothing, and shelter, and with the protection of the family from wild beasts or still wilder men. It was a very necessary knowledge. Education in those times was compulsory in fact, if not in law. If the boy acquired it and could apply it to the conditions of his age, he lived and passed it on to his children. Otherwise he died and his line departed from the earth to make room for others who were more intelligent or better suited to the conditions about them. And this same law holds to-day, as it did then, and as it has done in every age since then, though the conditions have changed and are still changing with every generation. It is Nature's own law of compulsory education and the penalty for its non-observance is not a fine, it is death. If we men here to-day will educate our descendants in such a way that they may be able to meet the everchanging conditions of life, future generations of them will bless our memory. If we fail to do so, our lines of descent will be extinguished, never to be renewed, and the places we would have our children occupy will be taken by the children of other men more far-seeing. And so, from those ancient times until now the education of the race advanced, generation after generation. Now and again men arose whose abilities exceeded those of the men about them, and what they knew was written in books of palm-leaf, or other material, and laboriously copied, again and again for the instruction of others. As time went on these learned men became more common and their writings multiplied. Then came the printing press that distributed the learning of many men to all who might read. And then came the libraries that gathered together these books, these results of the best thoughts, the labors, and the experiences, not only of our fathers, but of ourselves and of our sons, and which kept these books for the instruction of all who might enter their doors. Among other libraries, this library of yours at Pij. It is with a great deal of pleasure, and a vast deal of satisfaction, that I take part in these ceremonies here to-day. Pleasure in the welcome that has been extended to me, and satisfaction in the fact that the opening of your new library building at Pij, coming as it does at the end of my mission in India, and presenting such a vivid contrast to what the Pij library was at the beginning of that mission; persuades me to believe that my mission here has been a successful one.

A little more than two years ago I came here to examine your library, but I saw no library to examine. I was told that the owner of the building had used the library room for storing his corn and that the library, being thus buried, had not been accessible for some months. Pij was by no means the only instance of the low state of vitality among the libraries of the Raj. My whole trip had been rather depressing to an enthusiast in the library movement; but at Pij this absolute drowning of the intellectual in the material was too startling and I probably said things about it. And so, in marked contrast to what I said then, I say now that it gives me a vast deal of satisfaction to devote one of my few last days in India to help you dedicate this substantial and beautiful library building, and to be among you on this bright morning, when the Pij library vindicates itself when it awakes from its long sleep and stretches out its arms to all who may come, that it may make them better children, better fathers and better mothers. At last you have the full educational complement: the school where you learn toread and the library where you may read. But, having achieved this, do not forget that education, like most other things in this world, has two halves. The first half is the gaining of knowledge. The other half is learning to apply that knowledge to the practical affairs of life. Many forget the last half. May even do not know that there is another half, and so unfit themselves for the things their fathers did without fitting themselves for anything else. Don't forget the other half, for upon that depends the future of the race. What makes a man is not the letters he can write after his name, but the deeds he has written into his life. With the completion of this building you start upon that long journey that ends only with the complete civilization of the human race. See to it that this building contains no book that may injure any man or child of you. See to it that it contains books that shall teach your carpenters to become better carpenters your blacksmiths better blacksmiths, your potters better potters, your farmers better farmers. Aye! books that shall teach your sweepers to become something better than sweepers. Get books that will make Pij a still better town; more beautiful, more sanitary. Books that will make your citizens better able to do their part in the world's advance in civilization; to take their places in the slow, sure, and grand march of the human race that has been going steadily onward for untold ages, and will still go on for countless ages yet to come, but which is ever approaching, confidently and joyfully, some glorious future bourne whereof man knoweth not, but only God."

After the speech Mr. Lele, Secretary of the Indore State Library Committee, made a few remarks on what he called the magic of love which had made so many persons contribute liberally towards the building fund.

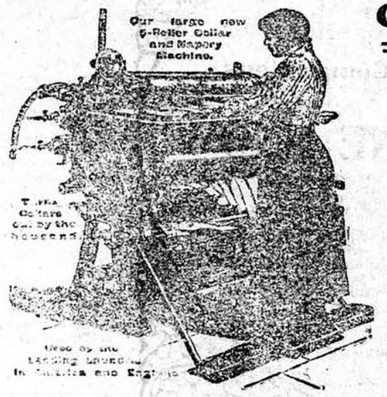
CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 31.

The market for coal shares opened inactive and dull, and in the absence of buyers, a quieter tone prevailed.

The jute market was closed, while the gunny market keeps closed, and daily business is small; at the same time prices show signs of coming down.



The above Machine received Gold Medals in 1909, 1910 and 1911.

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GLAZED
IRONED
AND
TURNED
BY
ELECTRIC
MACHINERY
At One Anna Each.

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.,
DRY CLEANING,
Dyeing and Electric Finishing Works,
2-14, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

DO YOU PLAY ?

S. ROSE & CO. have the best stock of Musical Instruments in India, and sell at London Prices.

BANJOS	FLUTES
MANDOLINS	CLARIONETS
GUITARS	CORNETS
VIOLINS	SAXOPHONES
AUTOHARPS	PICCOLOS
ZITHERS	ACCORDEONS
VIOLAS	CONCERTINAS
VIOLONCELLOS	HARMONIFLUTES
BASSES	HARMONICAS

The largest and Best selected stock of music in India.
Popular, Standard and Classical Music for voice and all instruments.
LISTS FREE.
FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & CO.
Telegrams: "ROSEBUD," Bombay.

India's Call for Engineers

Never in the whole history of India have such splendid opportunities been offered to ambitious and enterprising men as are now offered, particularly to Electrical and Mechanical and Sanitary Engineers, etc. In the various Public Works Departments and Government Offices, Mills, etc., there is a large demand for men, who have received thorough training, which enables them to fill one of the above positions.

Such knowledge means position, promotion, and power. This spells success, and hence, every man who really desires to advance in the world should acquire this indispensable knowledge.

Take one typical instance of this development—we refer to the gigantic Tata Hydro Electric Scheme, now in full course of construction, which will supply Bombay with water, electric light and power, and when completed will create a greatly increased demand for those with Electrical and Mechanical knowledge.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

The use of electricity in India is spreading enormously; in fact electricity is fast becoming the driving power of the wheels of commerce, and is daily being applied to new industries all over India.

Men are wanted. Men whose minds have been technically trained. Men of knowledge, who can win commercial and industrial victories. Men who can be relied upon to execute responsible work. The call and demand for such men is enormous.

What are you doing? Are you ready and prepared to accept such a post? If not—why not? Good men always secure good positions.

You should therefore, on your own behalf, at once commence your technical training, and the very wisest plan is to gain technical education from the celebrated Electrical Engineer Institute of Corresponden ce Instruction.

Their courses cover all branches and equip you fully, making you competent to fill the most important and best paid position, thereby greatly increasing your earning capacity.

This Institute will bring success to you, the same way as it has brought success to thousands of others throughout the world. Write to-day and secure full particulars. Remember that this Institute supplies a thorough training at reasonable fees.

India wants good men—wants you—why not then acquire the knowledge which will assure you good position, pay and prospects.

We train you in the following:

Electrical Engineering	Mechanical Engineering
Electricians' Course	Building Construction
Electric Light and Power	Sanitary Engineering
Short Electrical Course	Design of Buildings, Roofs etc.
Telegraphy (advanced)	Mechanical Drawing and Machine Design.

Local Agents:—G. N. PARANJAPE, Bharucha Buildings, (N) Princess Street, Bombay.
W. McPHERSON, 13 (N) Crooked Lane (Off Waterloo Street), Calcutta.
Electrical Engineer, Institute of Correspondence Instruction, London.

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RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ld.
LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

A Natural Beauty Secret

THE proved beautifying powers of Icilma Fluor Cream, England's premier face-cream, are entirely due to Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria—it stimulates the skin to natural healthy action—this is the real secret of Beauty. Nothing else in the world has the same effect.

Icilma Fluor Cream is ideal for all seasons—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and delightful to use. It preserves the complexion—removes roughness, redness, heat-spots, chaps, peeling and irritations—cures insect bites—makes the skin soft, clear, cool and smooth—and is the true natural aid to Beauty.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA COMPANY LTD., LONDON, ENG.

Icilma Fluor Cream.

The Soap for India.
Good for PRICKLY HEAT
Wards off INSECT BITES,
and there is nothing more refreshing than a bath with
WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.
To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
KATRAK and Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

"LUTON" HAT DYE

With a single bottle of "Luton" Hat Dye you may renovate your old straw hat and make it equal to new. Put up in all colours that will dry at once WITHOUT GLOSS OR POLISH. WILL RESIST RAIN, and gives all the effects of new goods, dyeing the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance. One of the most useful inventions of the day.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Owing to spurious imitations, be sure you ask for and see the name.
Manufacturers:—
WHITAKER & CO.,
LUTON DYE WORKS, KENDAL, ENGLAND.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
SCRUBB'S AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., 147, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.

THIS AND THAT.

A great deal has been written lately by European observers about the brutality of India and the ingrained cruelty of its people. The Englishman and the Indian have been compared with regard to their treatment of animals and conclusions unfavourable to the latter have been almost unanimously arrived at. Having heard a side of the question so eminently flattering to British feelings, I decided that it would be interesting to obtain an Indian opinion. I consequently interrogated my butler. His views were refreshingly antagonistic to those of certain well-known quill-drivers. "Nay, Sahib," he muttered in reply to my question "it is not we who are cruel: Does the Sahib remember the Colonel-Sahib who dined with him two or three evenings past? He who was big as a bull and had a face red like the ripeflesh of the luscious mangoe? Good! and does the Sahib remember the snake on the verandah? The Colonel Sahib saw the snake and what did he do? He cried 'Snake, Snake! Bring sticks, bring sticks!' Hearing the noise, I said to Bikah, 'Thou' son of sin, quickly fetch the Mem-Sahib's stick, the new shiny one with the green tassel!' and I went to watch what would happen. The Colonel-Sahib struck the snake twice, thrice, and the other Sahibs stood round and cried Maro! maro! kill! kill!" All thus cried but the little 'Smith Sahib asked whether the snake was poisonous. 'Nay!' answered the Colonel-Sahib, it is harmless; for, it is an ordinary grass-snake. But he struck again saying 'I have drawn blood, I have drawn blood! To-morrow morning we shall find the skeleton. The ants will eat him.' And the Colonel-sahib smiled! Are we cruel, or are the Sahibs?"

This same butler, besides being something of a philosopher, has an extraordinary genius in the more practical sphere of managing a dinner party, an accomplishment which I, who make dining out and the giving of dinners an important hobby, thoroughly appreciate. Though amongst English people an invitation to the meal is, perhaps, the most characteristic method of extending hospitality, yet, without doubt, it is the most generally abused. This surely is an extraordinary state of affairs. I personally, in India at any rate, thoroughly enjoy a meal at my friend's expense. From the first moment, that uncomfortable instant when one attempts to cool the palm for the preliminary handshake, I derive pleasurable amusement from the proceedings. Prior to the procession into the dining-room, the entertainment to be obtained from the hostess's frantic effort to stimulate a flow of conversation is in itself worth the donning of a long tail coat. And then there is the meal in all its unsatisfying glory; what endless chances it gives of enjoyment! Some charming woman, whom for weeks you have been secretely admiring may, by a far-seeing hostess, have been put in the chair next to you. It but remains for you, the chosen one, to take advantage of your good fortune. As an ice-breaking implement between dinner-table neighbours the humble roll should play its part, for I know of no better opportunity of improving one's acquaintanceship with a lady than is afforded after mutual recriminations as to the ownership of a piece of bread. Having made your preliminary effort, entertainment should be certain, if you direct your conversation along confidential lines, but strangle an inclination to be a clever general talker which will not give half the satisfaction obtainable from monopolising your partner. When the meal is quite over, and you proceed to join the ladies, avoid that fashionable reluctance to be the first to violate the precincts of the after-dinner zenana. The obstruction of its entrance by votaries of the super-polite "after you," must render these over modest beings chances of securing the attention of the most desirable hour exceedingly problematical. If at the first scraping of your host's arm-chair you bolt shamelessly to the drawing-room and sit next your favourite, your dining-out experiment will probably draw to a satisfactory conclusion, for besides occupying your attention during the remaining boring half-hour, you will give your coffee-clarified brain an opportunity of confirming a rather champagne-coloured judgment. In view of further meetings with the interesting female a definite decision as to her merits is surely desirable.

A few days ago a colour-photographic enthusiast, having remarked to me that he had secured a splendid picture of what he called the "Gold Mohurs" in the Road, I replied that I had two questions to ask of him. First, I wished to know why he took photographs at all, and secondly why he mispronounced the "gulmohur", so that he appeared to be referring to 'numismatology' rather than 'arboriculture.' In answer to my first query he stated that having his artistic senses highly developed, and being unable to either paint or draw, he was constrained to be contented with a scientific direction of the sun's rays for the satisfaction of his instinctive desire to create pictorial beauties. With regard to his erroneous version of the popular nomenclature for "Poinciana Regia," he attempted to defend himself by pointing out some fancied resemblance between its scarlet inflorescence and the auriferous currency of the past. The artistic temperament, whether exhibited in painting or poetry, is, of course, responsible for many productions unintelligible to ordinary mortals—witness the futilities of the futurists or the riddles of Ruskin—but disease of the optic-nerve must be extraordinarily malignant to render difficult differentiation between the petals of the 'Gulmohur' and an ancient coinage of Hindustan. Virtuosos, though often virtueless, should at least be visionless, or, put in another way, Bohemianism, though held to excuse beastlyness, will not forgive blindness. And this brings me to the moral of my story—photography is a vicious habit. It not only renders moribund the faculty of memory, but it also makes its devotee slovenly and dependent upon others. When the camera-fiend wishes to re-call some incident of the past, instead of searching the cavities of his brain, he relies on that loathsome representation which he knows will be affixed to the pages of his album. As practised by the average amateur, photography consists of merely pressing the shutter; all the rest of the work is done by his chemist. Can a hobby of this kind be either improving or amusing? It would seem to most people that it was merely damaging.

B 3.

DIABETES.

An interesting treatise dealing with causes, different stages and the most effective treatment of Diabettes, Hydrocele and Skin diseases, will be given away free to the readers of the "Bombay Gazette" on application to—A. Chatterji & Co., (B. G.) 108-2, Machuabazar Road, Calcutta.

END OF THE OPIUM TRAFFIC

"PERSISTETENT MISREPRESENTATION."

We are not disposed to praise with unction the decision of the Government to send no more Indian opium to China, remarks the "Times". Mr. Montagu quite appropriately made the disclosure on May 7 in the House of Commons without any attempt at magniloquence. He was wise in his restraint, for the Indian opium traffic was dead already. It came to a natural end when the Government of India stopped the sales of opium for export, as a temporary measure, early in the present year. They must have known quite well that the trade could never be renewed. Its doom was sealed when China, regardless of her treaty obligations, compelled the opium merchants to accumulate vast stocks in their warehouses at Shanghai and Canton, and prevented their distribution in the interior. The deadlock thus created is apparently in process of adjustment. There are 20,000 chests of opium in the warehouses at the Treaty ports, and they are to be "absorded" by China at the rate of 2,000 chest a month. It is perhaps as well not to peer too closely into this final flicker of the opium traffic. The opium which China thus undertakes to "absorb" within the next ten months is not now the property of the Government of India. That fortunate Administration has sold it to the merchants at hugely enhanced prices, and has charged upon it double export duty. Mr. Montagu would have been able to claim a genuine atonement for "guilt" if he had announced that the Government had decided to buy back the 20,000 chests with China must still consume before she is free from the Indian drug. As matters stand, the Government of India pocket their surpluses; the merchants will we hope, get the profits which treaty guarantees led them to expect; and China, by consenting to "absorb" 20,000 chests, at least escapes the infliction of 43,002 more which would have been dumped upon her shores had the revised treaty of 1911 been fulfilled. The arrangements is a queer one but in a rough way it seems to satisfy everybody, and we shall not further cavil at it.

Thus quietly disappears a traffic which has been conducted under British auspices for far more than a century, has contributed to bring about a war, has been investigated by a famous Royal Commission, and has formed the subject of indiscriminate denunciation at numberless public meetings in this country. Few questions have been involved in so much persistent 'misrepresentations' though throughout the long agitation against the traffic both sides have been able to claim some substratum of truth for their statements. China did not, as many worthy people suppose, learn the practice of smoking opium under the eager tutelage of the East India Company. They probably derived it many centuries ago from Arabia, in the days when the Arabs sailed the seas and burned Canton, and when Sinbad the Sailor was a real figure and had not become a nursery hero. Chinese emperors were fulminating edicts against opium long before Clive fought Plassey. The earliest British participation in the trade was emphatically undignified. The drug was contraband, but was openly sold on the wharves of Canton in defiance of Chinese desires. It is worth recalling that on one occasion the Chinese authorities destroyed 20,000 chests of Indian opium, on grounds which were so valid that no serious protest could be made. On the other hand, the "opium" war was not primarily a war about opium, but about currency more than anything else. The later history of the traffic is a matter of treaties, and also of the enormous expansion of poppy cultivation in Chinese territory. If, as is alleged, opium has ravaged considerable sections of the Chinese population, the cause is to be found far less in imports from Indian than in the former deliberate encouragement of opium production by the Chinese provincial authorities. When all is said that can be said, however, it is indisputable to-day that the Indian opium traffic with China is an unpleasant page in British history. It began in the desire of a trading company for profits, and the desire was transmitted to the regularised Administration which succeeded the company. The craving for profits continued to the end, and has only disappeared when profits were no longer obtainable. The casual verdicts of the House of Commons do not always command approval but it is plain now that the House was justified in declaring the traffic to be "morally indefensible." We have frequently sought in the past to clear the question from the misstatements in which it was constantly enwrapped, but we are glad that Great Britain has done with it.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1913.

142 Promotions and Appointment Officers. Extracts from 'Gazette of India.' Army Department dated 14-3-13 No. 226 Lieutenant W H Leach, Supernumerary List resigns his Commission. Dated 1st February 1913.

No. 430 dated 16th May 1913:—

Second Lieutenant Hilary Gilbert Allum to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st November 1912.

Second Lieutenant Percy Hamilton Retallock to be Lieutenant vice M. H. Sowerby promoted, Dated 1st December 1912.

General Department No. 3342 dated Bombay Castle 29th April 1913.

The Reverend Canon C. M. Barham to be Honorary Chaplain, with effect from 7th April 1913.

143 Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps, and posted to No. 3 Company:—

No. 1535 Gunner E W Pearce.

No 1537 Gunner R H Burke.

No 1538 Gunner G A Murray.

144. Leave—The following have been granted leave as under:—

Sergt. A Swann, Corpl Tpr F Pearce, Tpr A Beare, Gunners C Eagles M O Brien, W Saunders, A Poultock, E Garvey, F Hills, S Wesombe A H Littlehales, for 6 months from 1st May 1913

No 1492 Gunner W Cheetham for 4 months from 31st May 1913.

(Sd) A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R. G. A.,
Offg. Adjt. B. V. A.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

The Ideal Remedy for Glossy or Greasy Complexions

"HAZELINE' SNOW"

(Trade Mark)

Greasy skins need this charming skin tonic and beautifier. It induces healthy action, cleanses the pores and makes the complexion clear and admirable.

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Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, combines all the elements necessary to sustain life in full vigour. In addition it contains the natural digestive principles which act upon these Food elements, and enable them to be assimilated with ease by persons of all ages.

During illness, convalescence, and whenever light food and special nourishment is required, Benger's has proved itself to be the most valuable Food known to Science.

BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

Sold by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Invalid Tea and Cocoa may be prepared with Benger's Food, and many recipes for pleasing Invalid dishes are contained in the Booklet "Benger's Food and How to Use it." A copy will be sent post free on application to—

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161

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay*; DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondichéry*.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tuberculay and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:

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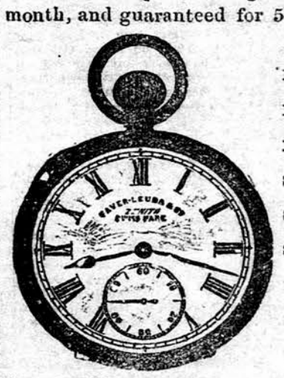
WATCH FOR MEN OF PRECISION.

The Zenith Precision Watch ranks to-day with the World's finest Timekeepers, average variation one to two minutes per month, and guaranteed for 5 years.



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Watch and Clock Specialists and Manufacturers.
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IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

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is a cooling, refreshing, satisfying and invigorating Food-Drink, made from Milk, Barley and Wheat. It is a Nature's Product and is absolutely pure. Try it for sleeplessness.

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WAVERLEY PENS

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

No writer tires using a Waverley. Its enticing action, smooth turned-up point and durability make it the best nib—the World's Favourite. Beware of Imitations. :: ::

SIX ANNAS PER BOX.

Sold by Stationers and Dealers, and by WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, at all their Branches.

STANDING DRINKS.

A correspondent signing himself "The 4 Guard" writes to the "Pioneer":—

I notice a heated controversy has arisen regarding the much debated custom of members of a club or mess perpetually swopping drinks—for that is what it comes to. The one party say it is so jovial and jolly and sporting and genial and hospitable, every time one wants a drink to include in the order all those who may be sitting or standing by. The opposite party on the other hand say it is a damn low pot-house custom borrowed from public houses, third class race course bars and the like, and then add that the vulgarity of the custom is unspeakably enhanced by the addition of such catchwords as "so long," "here's to you," "I look to'ards ye," "same to you." Here are two very divergent views which have risen to the dignity of debate at a general meeting of one of the leading London clubs. The custom spread temporarily to officers' messes, but was there manifestly inappropriate, as well as against the customs of the service, and whilst rigidly tabooed in all regiments with traditions is dying a natural death in the less strictly orthodox. This, for the simple reason that it is manifestly contrary to good manners to offer a man a drink in his own house, and pay the butler for it. The same argument is carried on by those against the custom in clubs: they say that in a club they are in their own houses and they object to being pestered to drink therein at other people's expense, and with a social pistol at their heads stand drinks in return. One of the chief arguments against the custom is that it promotes unnecessary drinking and runs young fellows into unnecessary, and, at heart undesired, expense. It will generally be noticed that in every club there are one or two chief offenders, who are perpetually hanging about the bar and drink-tables, and in stentorian voices calling on anyone within hail to drink with them. If these often somewhat blatant persons were pure philanthropists bent only on supplying free drinks to the needy, and at the same time promoting the financial prosperity of the club, they might be tolerated; but when we know that they tick down to a farthing the drinks they supply and expect back the same and a little more, all sense of hospitality or good feeling departs hastily. It is merely putting moral pressure on a member to drink three or four drinks when one would amply suffice. Perhaps it might be possible to steer a middle course, and whilst not absolutely forbidding the custom, yet get the notion well abroad that it is not quite the correct thing or not quite good form, and so forth, to pester people to join in a custom which is manifestly distasteful to them.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

MIXED METAPHOR.

A recent number of the "Cambridge Review" has produced a mixed metaphor of the first class, says the "Manchester Guardian." In its survey of the prospects at Cambridge for 'lawn tennis' it finds in the number of good seniors "up" consolation for the fact that "so far no new stars have been unearthed among the freshmen."

TALE OF TWO CURATES.

Two curates, one good-natured, the other the opposite, lived together. The good-natured one (the "Western Mail" recalls) went out for a walk, and met a poor man, who asked him for assistance. The curate said he was only a poor man himself, but, if he had a coin in his pocket the man should have it. Lo! and behold, when he pulled his hand out of his pocket he showed half-a-crown which he did not know about, and gave it to the man thinking he had done an act of kindness. Whence he got back to his lodging he told his fellow-curate of his experience. His fellow-curate heard the story out, and then said: "You need not be surprised at all; you have got my trousers on!"

PREACHER, NOT WELSHER.

The Marquis of Lincolnshire, who in the old days as "Charlie" Carrington, was an intimate of King Edward when Prince of Wales, celebrates his seventieth birthday. A good story is told of an adventure he had on a race-course, says the "Daily Sketch." The cry of "Welsher!" suddenly rang through the air, and he became aware of an infuriated mob, from which a man was making frantic struggles to escape. As it chanced, the race-course was on his own land, and he at once intervened. "Look here" he called out if this man has robbed you I'll see that you're paid, but I'll have no murder done on my property." The crowd calmed down and it was discovered that the victim was no Welsher, but an itinerant preacher.

AN HONEST MOTOR "VET."

A good tale from Ireland is about an honest motor-expert who was asked to "vet." a second hand car in a garage. He went to the place, walked round the car, and then took hold of the body and shook it. The result of this practical treatment was a most appalling rattle. Whereupon, says the "Autocar," the motor vet turned to the proprietor of the garage with some alarm on his countenance, and said: "Come here and hold this old cat; I am sure it will fall down if I let go."

VOTER'S HOLIDAY RUSE.

It is a great pity (says the "Manchester Guardian") that the Altrincham election is not fixed for Whit-Saturday. Then scores of voters might imitate the smart man at Lancashire by election last year. He was away on holiday and wrote for a car to be sent for him. And the car came back holding a voter, the voter's wife, three children, and a mass of luggage. It was of no use for the driver to protest. The voter gave his ultimatum—"All or 'none."

MARK TWAIN'S FIRST EARNINGS.

A friend of Mark Twain (says "Tit-Bits") once asked him if he remembered the first money he earned.

"Yes," he said; "it was at school, and a very painful recollection it is, too. There was a rule in our school that any boy marking his desk, either with pencil or knife, should be chastised publicly before the whole school or pay a fine of five dollars. Besides the rule there was a ruler; I knew it because I had felt it; it was a darned hard one, too.

"One day I had to tell my father that I had broken the rule, and had to pay fine or take a public whipping, and he said:—

"Sam, it would be too bad to have the name of Clemens disgraced before the whole school, so I'll pay the fine. But I don't want you to lose anything, so come upstairs."

"A few minutes later I came down with a sad feeling and the five dollars, and I decided that as I had been punished once, and was used to it, I would not mind getting another licking at school. So I did and got the five dollars."

MIXED MARRIAGES IN INDIA.

In its issue of May 12 the "Times" printed an article on the subject of mixed marriages in India from its Bombay correspondent, calling attention to the recent decision of the Bombay High Court in the case of an Englishwoman, married in England to a Bombay Parsee, Naserwanji Pestanji Wadia. The marriage was in London on Aug. 4, 1911. On Oct. 11 of that year husband and wife left for Bombay, and on Feb. 3, 1912, they returned to England, travelling by way of Marseilles. They arrived in London on Feb. 19, 1912. There the husband left the wife and he has since refused to live with her. The wife thereupon determined to return to India alone in order to place her case before the Courts Commenting on this case the "Times" says:—The perils attending the marriages of persons of different races and religions are notorious and they are not less in these days when there may be a semblance of similarity of manners, tastes, and opinions, while the deeper antagonism remains untouched. Too often such unions, begun with imperfect knowledge end unhappily and, it may be, in tragedy. In a case in the High Court of Bombay we have an illustration of the suffering which may result from such a marriage. It is probably one of many similar cases, and the facts of it cannot be too widely known as a warning to young Englishwomen. The petitioner had married a Parsee. If she was ignorant of the nature of the society into which she entered—one which recognised polygamy—there was a rude awakening. She had not been married more than a few months when her husband left her. She petitioned for restitution of conjugal rights. The Judge before whom the matter came in the first instance thought that he had jurisdiction to deal with the matter. His decision was reversed in the Appellate Court, in a judgment which seems fraught with serious consequences. The High Court could, under its charter deal with matrimonial matters only in the case of persons professing the Christian religion, and the Indian Divorce Act of 1869 gave no power to make the decree asked against the husband who was not within the jurisdiction of the Court. It is to be hoped that the lady will not go altogether without redress, here or in India.

It may be remembered that, in a somewhat similar set of circumstances, the late Lord Gorell saw his way to give redress to an Englishwoman who had been in like manner deserted. She had married at a registry office a Hindoo who happened to be in this country, but whose home was in Madras. They lived together for some time. He returned to India, and, it was clear, intended to desert her. She then took proceedings in this country for a judicial separation on the ground of desertion. He set up the defence that the marriage was invalid; it was a polygamous union, and further he, as a Hindoo, could not validly marry anyone outside his own caste. The late Lord Gorell, then President of the Probate and Divorce Division overruled the objection of the defendant. "Ought a foreigner, domiciled abroad," he asked, "who comes to this country and here marries in due form according to English law, to be allowed to assert that he carries about within him while here, the burden of an incapacity imposed by the law of the foreign domicile, to do that which he has done voluntarily and in due form, according to the laws of England, or to repudiate his marriage on the ground that he is incapable of doing what he has done; and ought our Courts to support such an assertion and repudiation with the consequent effects on the position of the wife and legitimacy of the child? To my mind the answer should be 'No.'" Some such answer ought to be that of the law of every civilised State; and it is not surprising that the Bombay decision has evoked indignation in India.

It is not enough to say of this case that it is only another proof that unions of this kind, with rare exceptions, turn out badly. They are often between persons who hold loosely to the religious or moral codes of their own countries, and who are ill-adapted to bear the strain of a novel situation and conflicting duties. Many of the parties to such unions might have made shipwreck had they married people of their own faith and race. But we may be sure that under present conditions, with the veneer of cosmopolitanism which is so common, there will be many such marriages; the probability is that they will increase. The Bombay case will be forgotten, as many similar warnings have been in the past. It is, therefore, important that, if the decision of the Bombay High Court is carried to the Judicial Committee and there upheld, something should be done to put an end to a scandal which otherwise is pretty certain to be repeated. While there exist among nations different matrimonial laws, there will be cases in which, as illustrated not long ago in Ogden v. Ogden, that which is a valid marriage in one country is deemed invalid in another. But that such anomalies should take place within the British Empire seems unfortunate, and within limits unnecessary. We cannot hope for unification of the many different systems of law relating to marriage to be found within India and our Colonies. Surely, however, jurists ought to be able to devise remedies which, while not offending racial prejudices or religious convictions, would punish or defeat flagrant wrongs.

A large and representatives gathering of the Buddhist community assembled recently in Rangoon to discuss questions of reforms in connection with Burmese funerals Burmese funerals are accompanied by musical bands, singing, dancing and other forms of frolicsome merth which turn a mournful occasion into one of merriment. Compared with the funerals of other nationalities, according to the reformers, a Burmese funeral appears to convey to the mind of a foreigner the impression of a farcical comedy and to persuade all Europeans that the Burmese race is so full of levity that it is incapable of making any earnest and serious effort in any walk of life or in the advancement of a national interest. The meeting was only a preliminary one, and the subject was merely broached to the elders of the different quarters for general discussion.

THE FACE IS AN INDEX TO THE HEART but with a woman it is likewise an index to her internal organism, the healthy or diseased condition of which is at once betrayed in her facial expression. While the freshness of complexion, sparkle of the eye and light and lively movement go to denote a healthy condition, the sallow face, the dragging step and the look of pain and misery are evident signs of a disordered state. Any functional disorder will promptly yield to UTRODINE the most harmless vegetable tonic and sedative for the organic diseases of women. Of all Chemists in India.

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SCIENCE NOTES.

PROGRESS ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

On April 1st there remained only about eight thousand linear feet of the culebra cut that had not yet reached grade in some parts. At the present rate of progress it is estimated that 5,500,000 cubic yards of material may be removed by October 1st. Work with steam shovels will then cease and dredges will be used to remove the two or three million cubic yards remaining. This amount will no doubt be increased by sides. This amount will no doubt be increased by sides. A record for steam-shovel output was made on March 29th, when five steam shovels removed 11,342 cubic yards of material in a single day from the Cucaracha slide.

UNUSUAL TYPE OF DIESEL ENGINE.

Probably bringing the true diesel engine for self-propelled road vehicles at least one step nearer, J. Bukh, a Danish inventor, has developed an engine of that type in which the compression is variable and which dispenses with the usual compressed air starting apparatus. In Bukh's engine there is an auxiliary combustion chamber in the cylinder head controlled by a valve When starting, the valve is opened, thus lowering the compression to approximatly that of the ordinary internal-combustion engine and after the engine has taken up its cycle of operations the valve is closed, when the engine then operates on the Diesel principle.

AGRICULTURAL TRACTOR COMPETITION.

Now that so much attention is being given motor-propelled farm apparatus, additional interest centers in a competition for agricultural tractors which is to be promoted by the Italian Touring Club, the Italian Federation of Agricultural Associations and other prominent bodies. The Italian Touring Club is the moving spirit in the venture and is located at Via Monte Napoleone, Italy. The events will take place at Parma and will include an international field competition of motor apparatus for the cultivation of land, a national competition for internal-combustion motors and an international competition for internal-combustion crude oil agricultural engines. Entries should be addressed to the Italian Touring Club.

AMUNDSEN FINANCED BY AMERICANS.

The National Geographic Society has granted 20,000 dolars in cash to Capt. Roald Amundsen for his coming expedition to the Arctic regions. Thus the financial success of the project is assured. The Norwegian Geographic Society has offered to raise 40,000 dolars.

WOOD SUGAR.

The making of gain or ethyl alcohol from swadust has been so restricted in England by absurd regulations that the industry is seriously crippled, Classen's process made use of the fact that sawdust digested with a weak solution of sulphurous acid under six or seven atmosphere pressure is converted into sugars with a yield of about twenty-five per cent. Four fifths of this can be fermented into alcohol if desired, but now the English are extracting this crude wood sugar and using it as stock food. It cannot be crystalized for commercial table use.

DRIED POTATOES AS CATTLE FOOD.

Germany is enolving an ever-increasing number of potato products and thus rapidly solving the problem of disposing of the ones enormous surplus of this crop. A number of establishments in that country are now turning out quantities of dried potatoes, in various forms, for use in feeding cattle. According to a recent consular report, dried potatoes do not cause the forms of sickness that result from a diet of raw potatoes. Moreover, raw potatoes can be preserved for only a limited time, while to boil the potatoes would impose upon the stock-raiser more expense than the circumstances justify. Official tests have proved that the one third of strengthening food generally given to horses in the form of gain could be replaced by dried potatoes, and such animals would be kept in excellent condition.

DISINFECTING LINEN

In cases of measles scarlet fever and other infectious diseases it is highly important that the linen used by the patient should be disinfected at once, especially when the laundry work is done outside the home, as is usual in most modern cities. Otherwise it may become a source of danger to the persons handling it, or may infect the hampers in which it is stored or carried. Les Annalales suggests two or three simple but effective methods to accomplish this purpose. One of the best is to moisten with a week solution of copper sulphate, the "one twentieth." This sterilizes without injuring, and the faint blue tinge left is removed by washing. Calcium chloride is likewise effective, but it smells strongly of chlorine, which is often objectionable. In the Pasteur Hospital a 2 per cent. solution of oresylene is employed to sprinkle the objects This completely sterilizes in 24 hours.

DISELECTRIFYING SILK BY RADIUM SALTS.

During the process of combing silk the skins become highly electrified, and it has been the habit to remedy this condition by maintaining a damp atmosphere in the workroom. This is, however, prejudicial to the health of the workers and may be avoided, according to a writer in Comos by the very simple expedient of placing near each loom a receptacle containing a weak solution of a radium salt. The electric charges issuing from the radium neutralize the electrostatic charge which the threads of silk acquire by reason of friction. A similar problem in the manufacture of linen has been solved somwhat differently by M. M. Paillet, Ducretet and Roger. To diselectrify linen during the spinning process, or the stretching of the threads, they employ the sparks of high-frequency currents, which are as is well known, non-injurious to the human body.

WELDED ALUMINIUM JOINTS.

A German inventor, Otto Nicolai of Bonn, claims to have found an excellent method for detecting the soundness of welded joint in aluminium wire or manufactured articles, especially vessels and the like. To see whether the joint is in good condition [illegible] is put in water, and if bubbles of gas are seen within the space of forty-eight hours, this is a sign that the welding was badly done, and in such case the sample will be sure to break down sooner or later. The gas given off here is hydrogen. He claims that a bad joint will give out by a 14 days' immersion in water, as the metal disaggregates, while in the air the time is considerably longer, six months or more before breaking down. Damp air causes the failure to take place in less time, as may be expected. For domestic utensils there is great danger of the aluminiums wearing off and taking the shape of cutting scales of metal, and when these enter the digestive organs they are likely to do much damage.

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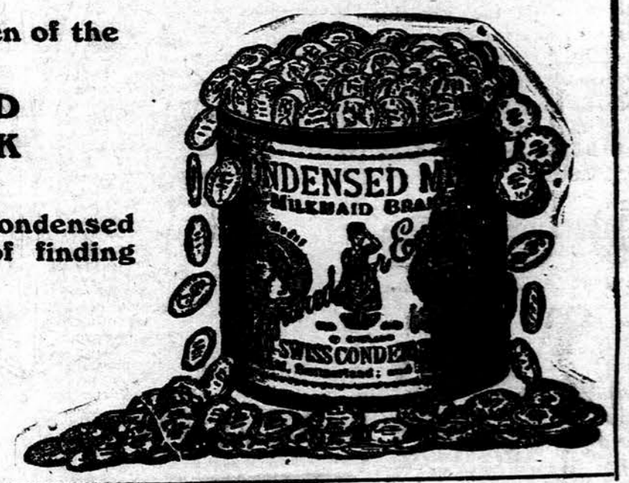

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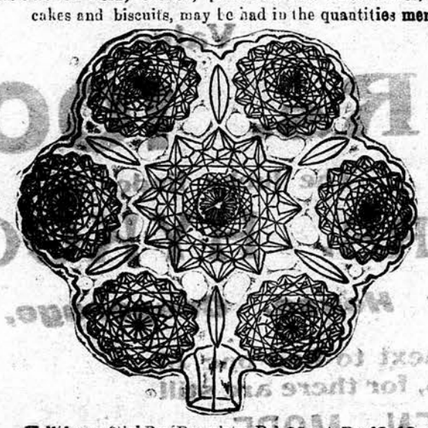

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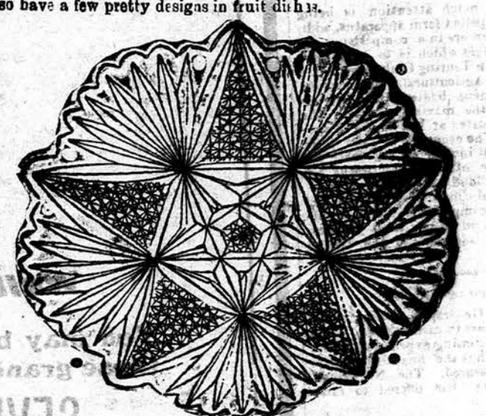

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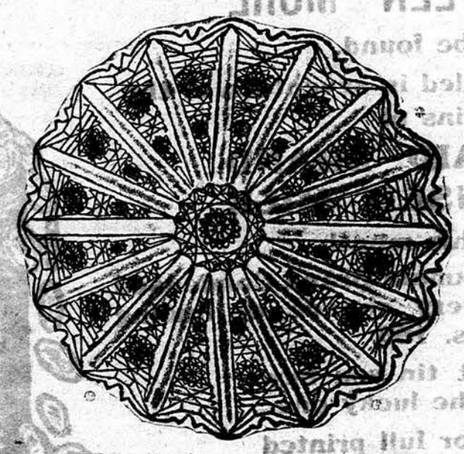

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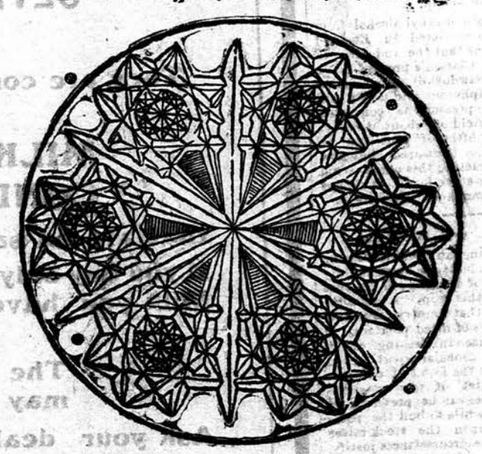

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